

# ARMY



# NAVY

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REGULAR

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REMINGTON NAVY REVOLVER, WITH EJECTOR; ADAPTED TO METALLIC CARTRIDGES.—Cut showing pistol in position to load, hammer at half-cock, gate of cartridge shield dropped down and shell partly thrown out.

THE accompanying cut presents a full-size view of a recent modification of the well-known and approved Remington Navy Revolver. Of this pistol, which for years has been the recognized weapon in the U. S. Navy, more than a hundred thousand had been sold previously to the introduction of metallic ammunition. A very convenient and effective improvement, suggested by the change from loose powder and ball to brass or copper-shell charges, was made two or three years since. In this type two cylinders, easily transferable, were provided, the one adapted to loose and the other to metallic ammunition; so that, in the possible default of his cartridge supply, the possessor of a "Remington Navy" could have recourse to powder and ball in their original shapes. The popularity of this improvement has been very great. Cartridges, however, having now become as universal an item in stock as were their antecedent staples, the age of progress demands a further step—this time in the manual convenience of the pistol. The present modification, as is obvious from the cut, refers to the expulsion of the discharged shell.

In this new type of the Navy, the proportions and calibre of the favorite old arm are preserved. The process of shell expulsion is performed by hand, through the always certain and easy operation of a rod, so secured in its socket as never to be lost. Simple directions for manipulation are as follows:

**TO LOAD**—"Grasp the stock with the left hand, half-cocking; open the shield at the base of the cylinder with the thumb of the right hand and insert the cartridges, rotating the cylinder for that purpose with the thumb of the left hand. Close the shield."

**TO REMOVE SHELLS**—"Half-cocking with same grasp as in the former operation, throw open the shield; with the right hand disengage the ejecting rod by dropping the lever which secures it in place. Then, rotating the cylinder as before, the downward plunge of the rod quickly thrusts out the shells. The arm, in a loaded condition, should be carried with the nose of the hammer engaged in a safety notch between the two cartridges."

The distinctive merits of this expedient are of a practical nature, its operation being simply actuated, and performed without the usual complexity of mechanism. With a very little practice the natural manipulation of this easily arranged plunger expels the discharged shells as promptly as the most exactly made automatic ejector, and it will bear all kinds of usage without getting out of order, while experience shows that the elaborate mechanism of the latter device is not adequately strong for rough treatment. The addition of the shield at the rear of the cylinder furnishes both a prevention against the escape of cartridges of the occasional small gauge, and at the same time provides an extra resistance base at the moment of discharge—which is not without decided value.

The Remington Navy Revolver in its design is perhaps the strongest weapon of its type, having no hinges, as its frame is constituted of a single piece of metal. The present improvement, it is worth noting, has been secured without deviating from the original strength or simplicity of the arm, so that it is now especially available for military uses. Being a most excellent shooter and of the same chambering as the .38 rifle—a popular calibre, it is especially adapted to target practice.

This pistol weighs 2 lbs. 10 ozs., with 7½ inch barrel. Price of Pistol \$15. Price of Cartridges (.38 calibre) \$18 per 1,000.



## STATIONS OF THE REGIMENTS OF THE U. S. ARMY, BY COMPANIES.

(MARCH 5, 1873.)

Regiment.	Headquarters.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	K
1st	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	Willett's Pt, NYH	West Point, N Y					
21	Benicia B's, Cal	Fort Whipple, AT	Ft Klamath, Or.	Cp McDermitt, Nev	Camp Lowell, A	Fort Lapwai, I T	Camp Warner, Or	Camp Bidwell, Cal	Camp Harney, Or	Camp Verde, A T	Camp Bidwell, Cal
21	Ft Sanders, W T	Ft Fred Steele, WT	Fort Bridger, WT	Omaha B's, Neb	Camp Douglas, UT	Fort Laramie, WT	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Sanders, W T	Fort Laramie, WT
21	Fort McPherson, Neb	Sidney Barracks, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort Fetterman, W T	Ft. D. A. Russell, W T	Fort Sanders, Neb	Fort McPherson, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Ft D. A. Russell, W. T.	Fort McPherson, Neb	Fort McPherson, Neb
4th	Ft Concho, Texas	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex	Ft Concho, Texas	Ft Richardson, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex.	Ft Concho, Tex	Fort Griffin, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Ft Richardson, Tex
5th	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Verde, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp Crittenden, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Cp Grant, A. T.	Cp Hualpai, AT
6th	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas	Ft Wallace, Kas	South Eastern Kas	Fort Hays, Kas	Ft Dodge, Kas	Fort Riley, Kas.	Ft Harker, Kas	Ft Harker, Kas
7th	Louisville, Ky	Elizabethton, Ky	Spartanburg, S C	Charlotte, N C	Opelika, Ala	Unionville, S C	Louisville, Ky.	Newberry, S C	Nashville, Tenn	Lebanon, Ky	Yorkville, S C
8th	Fort Union, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Union, N M	Fort Seldon, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Ft Seldon, N M	Ft Seldon, N M	Ft Seldon, N M	Ft Bayard, N M	Ft Wingate, N M
9th	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ringgold Bks, Tex	Fort Duncan, Tex	Fort Stockton, Tex	Fort Clark, Tex	Ft McKavett, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Ft Clark, Tex
10th	Fort Gibson, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Gibson, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Camp Supply, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Sill, I T
11th	Charleston, S C	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Pulaski, Ga	Fort Pulaski, Ga	Savannah, Ga	Key West, Fla	Ft Barrancas, Fla	Ft Monroe, Va	Charleston, S C	Key West, Fla	Charleston, S C
12th	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Fort Foote, Md	Ft McHenry, Md	Charlotte, N C	Fort Macon, N C	Raleigh, N C	Ft Raleigh, N C	Ft McHenry, Md	Ft Raleigh, N C	Ft Raleigh, N C
13th	Ft Wadsworth, NYH	Fort Monroe, Va	Ft Niagara, NY	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Madison B's, NYH	Madison B's, NYH	Fort Ontario, N Y	Ft Hamilton, NYH	David's Isl, N Y H	Ft Hamilton, NYH	Ft Wadsworth, NYH
14th	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Presidio, Cal	Sikks, Alaska	Madison B's, NYH	Madison B's, NYH	Alcatraz Isl, Cal	Ft San Jose, Cal	Ft Cape Disappointment, W. T.	Ft Monroe, Va	Presidio, Cal
15th	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Fort Adams, R I	Ft Monroe, Va	Ft Warren, Mass	Fort Independence, Mass	Ft Adams, R I	Plattsburg B's, N Y	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Fort Trumbull, Conn	Ft Adams, R I
16th	Ft Wayne, Mich	Fort Brady, Mich	Madison B's, NYH	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Mackinac, Mich	Ft Porter, N Y	Ft Gratiot, Mich	Ft Wayne, Mich	Ft Brady, Mich
17th	Fort Hays, Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas.	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Hays, Kas	Chattanooga, Tenn	Chattanooga, Tenn	Fort Lyon, CT	Fort Lyon, CT	Fort Lyon, CT	Camp Supply, I T	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
18th	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark	Little Rock, Ark
19th	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	South Eastern Kas	Fort Dodge, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Larned, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas	Ft Leavenworth, Kas
20th	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Bentoe, M T	Ft Shaw, M T	Fort Buford, D. T.	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Shaw, M T	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Stevenson, D. T.
21st	Ft Shaw, M T	Fort Ellis, M T	Fort Bentoe, M T	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Stevenson, D. T.
22nd	Ft D. A. Russell, WT	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Stevenson, D. T.
23rd	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Omaha B's, Neb	Fort Buford, D. T.	Ft Stevenson, D. T.
24th	Ft McKavett, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex	Fort Concho, Tex
25th	Fort Griffin, Tex	Camp Wright, Cal	Camp Independence, Cal	Fort Hall, I T	Fort Yuma, Cal	Camp Gaston, Cal	Cp Beale's Springs, A T	Angel Island, Cal	Camp Halleck, Nev.	Camp Mojave, A T	Camp Gaston, Cal
26th	Ft Fred Steele, WT	Camp Brown, WT	Ft Fred Steele, WT	Camp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Camp Douglas, UT	Cp Douglas, UT	Ft Bridger, W T	Cp Douglas, WT	Cp Douglas, A T	C Stambaugh, WT
27th	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Fetterman, WT	Ft Fetterman, WT	Ft Fetterman, WT	Ft Fetterman, WT	Ft Fetterman, WT	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T	Ft Laramie, W T
28th	Santa Fe, N M	Ft Wingate, N M	Fort Craig, N M	Ft Union N M	Fort Garland, C T	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Bayard, N M	Fort Craig, N M	Fort Stanton, N M	Ft Tulerosa, N M
29th	Nashville, Tenn	Frankfort, Ky	Jackson, Miss	Aberdeen, Miss	Humboldt Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Nashville, Tenn	Jackson, Miss	Jackson, Miss	Frankfort, Ky
30th	Fort Rice, D T	Ft Rice, D T.	Ft Rice, D T.	Fort Rice, D T	Cp Hancock, D T	Grand River Ag'cy, D T	Sumter, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Columbia, S C	Newberry, S C
31st	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Columbia, S C	Yorkville, S C	Columbia, S C	Atlanta, Ga	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La
32nd	Baton Rouge, La	Baton Rouge, La	Fort Seward, D T	Ft Snelling, Minn	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T	Fort Seward, D T
33rd	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT	Ft Vancouver, WT
34th	Fort Whipple, AT	Camp Verde, A T	Cp Date Creek, AT	Cp McDowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Camp Lowell, AT	Cp Bowie, A. T.	Cp Hualpai, A T	Camp Grant, A T	Camp Apache, AT	Ft Whipple, AT
35th	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex	Fort Brown, Tex
36th	Fort Davis, Tex	San Antonio, Tex	Fort Quitman, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Ft Davis, Tex	Fort Sill, I T	Fort Stockton, Tex	Fort Davis, Tex	Fort Bliss, Tex	Fort Gibson, I T	Fort Stockton, Tex

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## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending  
March 5, 1873.

Tuesday, February 25.

**Discharged.**—Hospital Steward John Howden, U. S. Army, Camp Hualpai, Arizona Territory; Private James C. Whitall, General Service U. S. Army at Fort Whipple, Virginia.

Upon receipt of this order, Superintendent George A. Diehl, of the National Cemetery at Alexandria, Virginia, will proceed to assume charge of the National Cemetery at Raleigh, North Carolina, relieving Superintendent George W. Harbison, who, upon being thus relieved, will proceed to Alexandria, Virginia, and take charge of the National Cemetery at that place.

The extension of leave of absence granted Captain Joseph B. Campbell, Fourth Artillery, in Special Orders No. 186, August 12, 1872, from this office, is further extended four months.

Discharge revoked of Private George Davis, Battery A, First Artillery.

Wednesday, February 26.

As soon as the existing requisitions have been filled, the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will prepare and forward under proper charge the following detachments of recruits: 100 via the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas, and Texas Central railroads, to Austin, Texas, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of Texas, for assignment to the Fourth Cavalry. Ninety to Fort Riley, Kansas, where they will be reported upon arrival to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment to the Sixth Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Pay Department are hereby made: Major W. A. Rucker is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will report for duty to the commanding general Department of the Columbia. Major P. P. G. Hall is relieved from duty in the Department of Texas, and will report for duty to the commanding general Department of the East.

Leave of absence for six months, from April 1, 1873, is granted Major Edward Wright, paymaster.

The resignation of Major Edward Wright, paymaster, has been accepted by the President, to take effect October 1, 1873.

**Discharged.**—Private Edwin N. Hill, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty in the Bureau of Military Justice, to date February 28, 1873.

Thursday, February 27.

Transportation to be furnished Patrick Claffey, formerly private Battery B, First Artillery, from Fort Pulaski, Georgia, to Washington, to enter the Soldiers' Home.

**Discharged.**—Private John C. Williamson, General Service U. S. Army, at Fort Whipple; Private Felix Stewart, Company F, Sixteenth Infantry. These soldiers are not entitled to travel pay. Private Archibald Lafferty, Company L, Eighth Cavalry; Private Camador C. Amende, Light Battery B, Fourth Artillery.

Captain Robert H. Hall, Tenth Infantry, will report in person to the Secretary of War in this city for temporary duty, and, upon completion of the same, he will return to his proper station.

Friday, February 28.

Second Lieutenant John L. Clem, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and Sergeant Alexander Oglesby, Company C, Twenty-fourth Infantry, ordered to join, with guard, their proper station at Fort Brown.

**Discharged.**—Private Lewis W. Lamphere, Battery F, First Artillery; Private James Orlow Dunham, alias Orlo Brown, Light Battery A, Second Artillery; Second-class Private James O'Flaherty, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Charleston Arsenal, S. C.; Second-class Private James E. Wright, Ordnance Detachment U. S. Army, now at Augusta Arsenal, Ga.

Leave of absence for one year, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted First Lieutenant Daniel H. Murdock, Sixth Infantry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Herman Rhodin, U. S. Army, relieved from duty at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the East for assignment to duty.

[No Special Orders were issued from the Adjutant-General's office on Saturday, March 1, 1873.]

Monday, March 3.

Transportation ordered for Daniel S. Fisk, an insane man, and one attendant, from Adrian, Michigan, to Washington, D. C., and for the attendant back to Adrian.

**Transferred.**—Private Charles Gross, Company F, Fourteenth Infantry, now at Angel Island, California, to the Twelfth Infantry.

**Discharged.**—Private William D. Adams, Company

K, Fourteenth Infantry; Private Leslie P. Smith, Company D, Thirteenth Infantry.

The Superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded under proper charge from depot the following detachments of recruits to San Francisco, California, where they will be reported upon arrival to the Commanding General Military Division of the Pacific for assignment as follows: One hundred and forty to the Twelfth Infantry; one hundred and twenty, to include a tailor, shoemaker, and carpenter, for Company F, to the Twenty-first Infantry. The Quartermaster's Department will furnish the necessary transportation.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain E. H. Leib, Fifth Cavalry, in S. O. No. 9, January 21, 1873, from headquarters Department of Arizona, is extended five months.

The leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted First Lieutenant William Krause, Third Infantry, in S. O. No. 26, February 19, 1873, from headquarters depot General Recruiting Service, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, is extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

### HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

The leave of absence for sixty days granted to First Lieutenant A. Wishart, Twentieth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 21, dated February 21, 1873, from headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, is extended thirty days on surgeon's certificate of disability.

The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant Lewis Merriam, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 16, for January 28, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended three months.

The leave of absence for thirty days granted Second Lieutenant Edward L. Bayley, Fourth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 9, for January 19, 1873, from headquarters Department of the Gulf, is extended sixty days.

Colonel William F. Barry, Second Artillery, commanding the Artillery School, will repair to Washington and report in person to the General of the Army. Having performed the duty to which he will be assigned, he will return to his station.

### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benj. Alvord, Paymaster-General.

In the case of Polhamus and Jackson, jointly indicted with Paymaster Hodge for embezzling \$300,000 of Government money, United States District-Attorney Bliss has recently been directed by the Attorney-General to enter a *nolle prosequi*, because it had been decided that the law under which Polhamus and Jackson were indicted applies only to United States officials. Polhamus and Jackson were indicted under the act of August 6, 1846, which, after directing what accounts of receipts and disbursements shall be kept, and specifying what shall be deemed embezzlement of Government moneys, says: "And any officer or agent of the United States, and all persons advising or participating in such act"—i. e., the embezzlement of Government moneys—shall, upon "being convicted thereof before any court of the United States of competent jurisdiction, be sentenced to imprisonment for a term not less than six months nor more than ten years, and to a fine equal to the amount of the money embezzled." It is suggested by the *Tribune* that Messrs. Polhamus and Jackson can be indicted under the Conspiracy act of March 2, which says: "If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offence against the laws of the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner whatever, and one or more of said parties to said conspiracy shall do any act to effect the object thereof, the parties to said conspiracy shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be liable to a penalty of not less than \$1,000 and not more than \$10,000, and to imprisonment not exceeding two years."

In the case of the United States agent Whalen (7 Internal Revenue Record, 161), Justice Nelson, in speaking to indictments for conspiracy, says: "At common law, to constitute a conspiracy, there must be an agreement to commit an act in itself unlawful, or to do an act lawful in itself by unlawful means; but under this act"—i. e., the act of March 2, 1867—"any conspiracy to defraud the Government is indictable, whether the fraud itself has been declared a crime or not."

### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

**Seventh Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Shaw, M. T., March 5. The following officers of the Seventh Infantry were detailed for the court: Lieutenant-Colonel C. O. Gilbert; First Lieutenants W. I. Reed, William Quinton, Daniel Robinson; Second Lieutenants L. F. Burnett, W. L. English, H. A. Irgens, C. A. Woodruff, J. T. Van Orsdale, C. A. Worden, A. V. Amet; First Lieutenant A. H. Jackson, judge-advocate.

**Second Cavalry.**—The epizootic in its travels across the continent dropped in on Colonel Palmer's regiment of cavalry, from which we receive the following report of

its operation rendered by Captain Spaulding of Company C. At the end of February the regiment was in the worst stage of the disease; but fortunately had not thus far lost any animals:

HEADQUARTERS, TROOP C, SECOND CAVALRY,  
OMAHA BARRACKS, NEB.,  
February 21, 1873.

First Lieutenant W. P. Clarke, Adjutant Second Cavalry, Fort Sanders, W. T.

SIR: In reply to your letter asking for a report on the "Epizootic" among horses of Troop C, Second Cavalry, I have the honor to submit the following, viz: The disease usually begins with a cough which at any other time would be unnoticed, the horse seeming bright, eyes clear, and to all appearances in perfect health; this stage of the disease lasted from three to five days—when he would refuse food, droop his head and appear languid, but free from pain; this lasted from twelve to thirty-six hours, when the patient would be in great pain, and apparently in the worst stage of lung fever.

This was the last stage before the discharge from the nostrils, and in my opinion the most dangerous period of the disease, as the patient was relieved as soon as he began to discharge from the nostrils.

I think that the nature of the disease has been misunderstood by most veterinary surgeons. It is not a disease of the throat and head; but a disease of the lungs. I have assisted at the post mortem examination of three horses that had died with it, and in all these cases it was the lungs and the lungs only that were diseased. In two of the three cases above mentioned, the lungs were congested, enlarged, and full of pus, in the other they were very much alveolated in addition.

Treatment as pursued in Troop C: As soon as a horse showed the least sign of a cough, I had his legs bandaged from the hoof to the knee, and hock joint with flannel; I then bandaged the throat and neck, and kept them warmly blanketed; kept the stable closed, never allowing but one door to be opened at a time, and then only long enough to get the police cart out or in. I kept a free ventilation at the top of the stables and in front of, but over the horses. I kept hot water constantly on hand, and took the chill from all the water they drank, and gave them nothing but warm food, boiled oats or straw, bran preferred, with a little salt in each feed. I fed a small allowance at a time but often, I gave a powder composed of fenugreek, cream tartar, gentian, sulphur, saltpetre, rosin, black sulphur, and antimony, and ginger pulverized, 1 lb. of each and 8 oz. cayenne. I gave one or two tablespoonfuls once or twice daily, but only when the horse refused his feed and did not run freely at the nose to relieve the cough, to keep the nostrils moving freely, and to keep them on their feed. I had the nostrils sponged twice daily with warm water and ammonia or weak carbolic acid. In the third stage of the disease to start the nostrils running and thereby relieve the pain, I found that tar poured on hot coals and held under the nose of the animal had the desired effect, usually in a very few minutes. I gave my horses absolute rest and quiet, allowed no bustle or unusual noise about the stables, in fact treated them in this respect as you would a sick man. I found that the most critical stage of the disease was from the fifth to the seventh day, or during the fever stage, usually after the eighth day. I found that it was a great benefit to the horses to be led out and walked gently for ten or fifteen minutes. I fumigated my stables twice daily with pine tar smoke, and kept it perfectly free from all impurities by the free use of disinfectants. I found this treatment to prove most successful, as I did not lose a horse from the disease out of sixty-five cases.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
E. J. SPAULDING,  
Captain Second Cavalry, Com. Co. C.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Captain Henry Carroll, February 22 was relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. convened at the Cavalry Depot, Saint Louis, Mo., by par. 2, S. O. No. 24, c. s., from department headquarters, and Captain James Curtis, Third U. S. Cavalry, detailed in his stead.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply to the Adjutant-General of the Army for an extension of four months, was granted Post Chaplain J. A. M. La Tourrette, U. S. Army, February 25.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord, Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

**Target Practice.**—On account of the high winds and severe weather at nearly all of the stations for troops occupied in this Department, no consolidated report of results of practice has been furnished for publication for the month of January, 1873. Target practice was continued, but results are not considered a fair test of the men's skill.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major C. M. Terrell, paymaster, February 25 was ordered to pay the troops at Omaha Barracks, Fort McPherson, North Platte, Sidney Barracks and Fort Sanders. Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, the troops at Forts D. A. Russell, Laramie and Forterman, and Major I. O. Dewey, paymaster, the troops at Camp Douglas, Post of Beaver, Forts Bridger and Fred Steele, and at Camps Stambaugh and Brown.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

February 11, A. A. Surgeon D. McLean, U. S. Army, was ordered to report to the commanding officer of Fort Brown, Texas, for duty.



Upon his own application, under date of February 14, the contract of A. A. Surgeon J. E. Beers is annulled, to take effect from date of receipt of this order at his post.

**Ninth Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant D. H. Floyd, Feb. 6 was ordered with two non-commissioned officers and ten privates, to Austin, Texas, as escort to prisoners.

**Captain C. E. NeSmith, Sixth Cavalry, First Lieutenant Oscar Elting, Third Cavalry, and A. A. Surgeon R. E. Lightburne,** having been relieved from duty with detachment of recruits for the Ninth Cavalry, February 10 were ordered to Galveston, via Austin, Texas, and comply with the orders in their cases, to return to St. Louis, Mo. It being impossible to send officers to Galveston to meet a detachment of recruits for the Ninth Cavalry, these officers were also ordered to conduct the detachment to San Antonio, Texas.

**Twenty-fifth Infantry.**—Captain J. W. French, February 8 was relieved from temporary duty at department headquarters.

**The New Infantry Equipments.**—The Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department, February 15 was ordered to issue the 470 additional sets of infantry equipments sent to this Department for experimental trial, as follows, 30 sets, each: To the commanding officers of Companies A, E, H and K, Tenth Infantry; Companies A, E, F and K, Eleventh Infantry; Companies F, H and I, Twenty-fourth Infantry; Companies A, C, D and E, Twenty-fifth Infantry, and to the commanding officer of Company D, Twenty-fourth Infantry, 19 sets. Officers receiving these equipments were ordered to give them thorough trial, by subjecting them as frequently as possible to the test of actual service in the field, and are strictly enjoined to promptly render monthly reports on their merits and defects, to the Chief of Ordnance, through the Chief Ordnance Officer of the Department.

**Twenty-fourth Infantry.**—A General Court-martial was convened at Fort Brown, Texas, on Monday, February 23. The following officers of the Twenty-fourth Infantry have been detailed for the court: Colonel Abner Doubleday; Captains Henry C. Corbin, John C. Gilmore; First Lieutenants James N. Morgan, Robert Neely; Second Lieutenants Jacob R. Pierce, Henry Wygant, Wm. H. W. James. Captain Lewis Johnson, judge-advocate.

**Second Cavalry.**—Second Lieutenant Col'on Augur, February 17 was relieved from the further operations of par. 4, S. O. No. 28, c. s., from department headquarters, and was ordered to turn over all papers and evidence in the case to Second Lieutenant S. K. Thompson, Twenty-fifth Infantry, who was appointed a member of the Board.

**First Cavalry.**—Captain Moses Harris, February 14, en route to his station in the Department of Arizona, was ordered to report to the commanding officer, Benicia Barracks, for temporary duty.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headq's, Louisville, Ky.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

**Major-General I. McDowell:** Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

**Opelika, Alabama.**—This post is ordered discontinued, and all public property, not pertaining to Troop D, Seventh Cavalry, will be transferred to Atlanta, Ga.

**Comments on Court-martial Proceedings.**—In the case of Private Charles A. Ellis, Troop E, Seventh Cavalry, tried by a General Court-martial at Taylor Barracks, Louisville, Ky., November 9, 1872, and of which Captain J. S. Fletcher, Sixteenth Infantry, is president, General McDowell makes the following comment: "The record shows that, after taking considerable testimony the court adjourned—no hour mentioned—to 6 P. M. The 75th of the Articles of War declares: 'Nor shall any proceedings of trials be carried on, excepting between the hours of eight in the morning and three in the afternoon, excepting in cases which, in the opinion of the officer appointing the Court-martial, require immediate example.' In the Digest of opinions of the Judge-Advocate-General of the Army (p. 33, sec. 2), it is laid down that: 'Where the record shows affirmatively that the court continued in session after 3 o'clock P. M., . . . and sets forth no authority from such officer requiring or permitting it, the proceedings must be held irregular, and the sentence invalid;' and that (p. 321, sec. 20) it is a fatal defect 'where the record shows affirmatively that the court continued in session after 3 o'clock P. M., and sets forth no authority therefor from the officer appointing the court.' The proceedings in this particular, and the findings and sentence, are disapproved. The prisoner will be released from confinement and returned to duty."

On the findings of a General Court-martial at Mobile, Ala., December 2, 1872, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. English, Second Infantry, is president, General McDowell remarks:

In the foregoing case, specification 1st is utterly untenable, and should not have been tried. (See G. O. No. 11, War Department, A.-G. O. of 1873.) It alleges the accused had been confined for certain periods for drunkenness and unsoldierly conduct. Men are held to be innocent till proved otherwise. It is therefore no legal offense to be simply confined.

In the foregoing case, the accused pleaded in bar of trial that he had already been arraigned before a Garrison Court-martial for substantially the same offense; had pleaded, and all the witnesses for the prosecution and the defense had been examined; and that, therefore, he stood in the same relation as a person who had been arraigned before a civil court, and the jury had been sworn or the case had been submitted to it. As to this point, the decisions are not uniform. Some of the State Courts have decided that, in such cases, the accused is entitled to a discharge. But the United States Courts (except Justice McLean), on the other hand, decide that "jeopardy" does not exist till the verdict is given. (See also Digest Judge-Advocate-General, trial 9, page 376.) But aside from this, it was undoubtedly a hardship and an injury to the accused—after he had been arraigned and pleaded, and the testimony of both sides had been taken—to have the trial broken up, the court dissolved, and be again subjected to the same process before another and a higher court; and so far as known, this without any reason or cause. Again, even if this irregularity had not occurred, and the accused had not previously been before another court, the main charge—of having addressed a letter asking redress for grievances alleged to have been sustained by him at the hands of Capt

Camp, of his regiment, and which allegations are charged as being false—should not have been preferred. And this for the reason that it is an undoubted right of every one in the Army, of the private soldier as of the commissioned officer, to appeal to a common superior for any wrong done him by those over him, the complainant being responsible that his complaint is in respectful terms, is not fictitious, and that the allegations he makes are true, or that he had reasonable grounds for believing them true; and for the further reason that it is seen from the record, even from the evidence of the Captain himself, that the accused was warranted in complaining of the Captain's conduct to him, substantially as alleged; and further, that this could have been ascertained without the means of a court. The other charge and specification seem to have been prompted by the same animus as the main charge. For these reasons, the findings and sentence are not approved.

The occasion of commenting on Captain F. E. Camp's improper conduct in the foregoing case, is taken to dispose of another and graver complaint, received through Inspector-General Sackett, and made by Private William Meek, Company K, Second Infantry. This soldier alleges that, being at the time a member of the guard, while Captain Camp was officer of the day, he was, by the Captain's orders as a punishment, first tied up, and then made to carry a log in front of No. 1 post from between 10 and 11 A. M. till taps at night. This is admitted and justified by the Captain, on the ground that Meek had not complied with an order given him about keeping prisoners at work, seeking—by shamming a necessity he did not have—to go to the sink at a time not authorized. Admitting all this is set forth by the Captain (which, however, the nature and facts of the case do not all for), his act was unwarranted, illegal, and an outrage on the rights of the soldier! Even as commanding officer, he had no authority whatever for thus condemning this soldier, even if guilty, to this degrading punishment. If the man had neglected his duty, or disobeyed orders, he should have been relieved, confined, and the case reported to the commanding officer for trial. But save in cases of open defiance and resistance—when even life may be taken—a soldier is entitled to be treated according to the rules and regulations for the government of the Army, as much as an officer. Captain Camp is spoken of by Inspector-General Sackett "as an excellent and efficient officer, with the interest of the service at heart;" and his commanding officer says "he felt satisfied that what he did was in the interest of discipline." His motive may have been good, and no doubt he thought he was acting in the interest of the service; but he must learn to shape his acts in a way more in accord with law, military regulations, and the orders for the government of the Army; and he is to understand that such must be the case hereafter.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General W. S. Hancock:** Hdq's, New York.

**Major-General Hancock,** accompanied by Captain Ward, A. D. C., left New York Monday evening, March 3, for Washington, to attend the inauguration ceremonies. The General attended, on Saturday evening, the monthly meeting of the Century Club at their rooms in Fifteenth street.

##### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Maj.-Gen. W. S. Hancock:** Hdq's, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

We notice from the orders of the War Department that Major Edward Wright, of the Pay Department, so long on duty in New York, has tendered his resignation.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending March 4, 1873: Second Lieutenants R. A. Williams, Eighth Cavalry; J. H. McDonald, Ninth Cavalry; Captain H. A. Du Pont, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant J. T. Webster, First Artillery; Colonel A. T. Lee, U. S. Army; Captain William Nelson, Twenty-first Infantry; First Lieutenant T. J. Spencer, Tenth Infantry; Surgeon E. P. Vollum, U. S. Army; Colonel De L. Floyd Jones, Third Infantry; First Lieutenant A. B. Bache, Fifth Cavalry; Captain W. J. Twining, Corps of Engineers.

**Third Artillery.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at David's Island, N. Y. H., March 4, with the following detail from this regiment: Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, U. S. Army; Major R. V. W. Howard; First Lieutenants J. M. Lancaster, J. F. Mount, E. C. Knower; Second Lieutenant Charles Selmer. First Lieutenant Charles Humphreys, judge-advocate.

The General Court-martial convening at the Army Building for the trial of First Lieutenant A. E. Clarke, Third Artillery, has adjourned *sine die*. The officers composing the court have returned to their stations.

**Fort Columbus.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., March 3. Detail for the court: Captains Thomas Britton, Sixth Infantry; J. R. Kelly, Third Artillery; First Lieutenants G. F. Barstow, Third Artillery; R. W. Bard, Second Infantry; Second Lieutenants B. H. Randolph, Third Artillery; E. B. Pratt, Twenty-third Infantry; G. A. Jaeger, Twelfth Infantry. First Lieutenant James Chester, Third Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Tenth Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Dwight H. Kelton, Tenth Infantry, was tried January 20, by a Court-martial of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, was president, and Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, A. D. C., judge-advocate. The charges were, I, "Violation of the 44th Article of War. II, Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. III, Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." On all of these the accused was acquitted, although found guilty of some of the specifications setting forth the facts narrated in the following comments on the finding by General Augur:

The proceedings of the court in this case, and its findings on the second charge and its specifications, and on second specification to third charge, are approved. The findings on the first and third charges and their specifications, except on specification second, charge third, are not approved. In the opinion of the reviewing authority they are not warranted by the evidence in the case; in other words, he fails to find, in the evidence adduced, a sufficient justification for Lieutenant Kelton, in absenting himself from the meeting of the court-martial of which he was a member. He was within easy communication with department headquarters, whence had issued the orders detailing him as a member of the court, and also as a member of a Board of officers. By simply referring there he could have been relieved from any embarrassment he may have felt as to which of the duties most required his attention. He took upon himself to decide not to attend the court for the reason, as he states to a witness, that "he wanted to get off the case, as it was going to be a long one, and he had other duties to attend to." A commanding officer of a post or company, an adjutant, or quartermaster detailed on a court, also has other duties to perform, but the urgency of these

was never pleaded as sufficient excuse for unauthorized absence from the court, even though the case "was going to be a long one." This finding of the court would establish a right of private judgment never recognized in the military service, and entirely destructive to its efficiency. The evidence in this case discloses another irregularity, which, it is hoped, has not previously occurred. It appears that Lieutenant Kelton, a member of a Board of officers, took upon himself to act alone for the whole Board; the other members being on the court from which he had absented himself. This assumption of the duties of the other members was improper, even if they had authorized it. Had one officer been deemed sufficient for the performance of the duty assigned the Board, but one would have been detailed. No member of a Board has any right or authority to delegate the performance of his duty to another, whether a member or not. Lieutenant Kelton will be released from arrest and restored to duty. The General Court-martial instituted by par. 1, S. O. No. 14, c. s., from department headquarters, and of which Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, is president, and Captain G. B. Russell, Ninth Infantry, A. D. C., judge-advocate, is dissolved.

**Charleston, S. C.**—The *Courier* of this city says: "It may not be generally known that a large force of hands is now engaged in rebuilding and strengthening the forts, which are somewhat changed in appearance in consequence of the galling fire they underwent during the war. The principal work is now being done at Fort Moultrie, where magazines and breastworks are in course of construction, and where also heavy cannon is being mounted, under General Gillmore and a corps of able assistants. Three additional magazines have already been placed in the work, and another still, of huge proportions, is rapidly going into shape. The walls are of solid concrete five feet thick, and arched with the same material. Upon this is raised from twelve to fifteen feet of sand. A model gun carriage is being mounted. It is constructed so as to overcome the recoil consequent upon the discharge, by a pair of air chambers, cylindrical in form, placed under the body of the gun, into which close-fitting pistons are inserted, and so arranged as to receive the shock.

**Watertown Arsenal.**—The unhappy trio of Ordnance officers at this post who have been the victims of a difference between themselves and the Commandment of the post, on a question of court-martial law, were released from arrest on the 1st of March, just in season to celebrate the advent of the joyous spring. Are we to infer from this that the Judge-Advocate-General has decided the case submitted to him in their favor?

**Fort Monroe, Va.**—As your readers are aware, the Artillery School, U. S. Army, was established here by General Orders No. 99, dated November 13, 1867, and was formally opened for instruction on the 1st of May, 1868. One company from each of the five artillery regiments in the service is stationed here, those now on duty being Battery G, First Artillery; Battery K, Second Artillery; Battery A, Third Artillery; Battery I, Fourth Artillery; and Battery C, Fifth Artillery. Each battery has two first and two second lieutenants, who comprise the academic class.

At a post like this, where each company is from a different regiment, there is not usually the same harmony existing among the officers as when they are all of the same regiment; but the class of 1873 is certainly an exception. The most cordial good feeling prevails, and they all pull together like a band of brothers, as they should. Owing to this fact, the general enjoyment has been greatly enhanced, as each has fully contributed his share.

Early in the fall the ladies of the garrison gave a leap-year party, which was largely attended, and the most pleasant entertainment we ever enjoyed. Ambulances were sent for the gentlemen, and they had to play second part throughout the entire evening. The ladies escorted them into supper, which they had prepared with much care and expense, and did the honors in grand style.

Two weeks later we had a domino party, which afforded ample amusement and enjoyment for one evening; and this was followed on the succeeding Friday evening by a German, which was no less enjoyable. The officers of the class presented Lieutenant C. A. Postley, Third Artillery, with a beautiful gold whistle, appropriately inscribed, as a mark of their appreciation of his efforts in leading the German and contributing to its success. In addition to these extras, there was a hop given every Friday evening during the entire winter. On Friday evening, the 14th instant, Lieutenant Postley gave a German, as an acknowledgment of the beautiful present he had received, for which he furnished all the favors, etc. It was largely attended, and one of the most enjoyable of the season, Lieutenant Postley leading with Miss Katie Barry, daughter of the commandant, as partner.

The officers have long been contemplating giving a ball in return for the ladies' leap-year party, and finally decided to have it take place on Washington's Birthday anniversary. As the date fell on Saturday, they arranged it to take place on Friday evening, so that dancing might be continued into the "wee sma' hours" without infringing on the commandments.

Committees on invitation, reception, decoration, refreshments, etc., were appointed, and everything done to make it a success, and if possible surpass the one given by the ladies. That it was a complete success no one doubts; but the ladies claim that their table was the best, arranged with more taste, etc., and of course we have to agree with them.

The following gentlemen were a committee on invitation: General De Russy, Third Artillery; Lieutenant-Colonel Elder, First Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Smart, U. S. Army; Major Breckinridge, Second Artillery; Captain Morris, Fourth Artillery; Major Wheeler, First Artillery; Lieutenant Campbell, Second Artillery; Lieutenant Cotton, First Artillery; and Lieutenant Postley, Third Artillery. General De Russy, Colonel



Elder, and Dr. Smart were also on the Reception Committee; while the other gentlemen had charge of the decorations. The floor managers were Major Breckinridge, Captain Wheeler, Lieutenants Campbell, Cotton, and Postley.

The hall was beautifully decorated with flags and evergreens, interspersed with swords, bayonets, and other warlike implements, producing a brilliant effect. A large portrait of General Washington occupied one end of the hall, under which was placed a scintillating star of bayonets, and around the hall upon scrolls in gilt letters were the names of his battles and triumphs, such as "Braddock's Defeat," Brandywine, Princeton, Trenton, Yorktown, etc. The stage occupied by the band had five small brass mortars mounted upon it, and a row of glistening cannon balls placed in a semi-circle around the front as a border.

At nine o'clock the company, which comprised the officers and ladies of the garrison and the invited guests, many of whom were from Washington, Baltimore, and other points, and whose names have long been favorably known to the public, began to assemble, and were met by the Reception Committee and floor managers. The scene presented was one of the most beautiful we have ever beheld. The officers in their new uniforms, belts, and shoulder-knots, and the ladies attired in beautiful and most becoming costumes, presented a picture that a painter might envy but my pen cannot describe.

The toilets of the ladies were of the most beautiful and costly description, and the finest that have been displayed this season. Mrs. General Barry was attired in a rich black velvet robe, elaborately trimmed with Honiton lace. She received her many friends in a courtly manner, and, though not participating in the dance, remained during the entire evening. Miss Barry wore a handsome green silk, trimmed with tulle and gold ornaments. Miss Katie Barry wore a very handsome pink silk, *en train*, trimmed with same and tulle; she looked very beautiful, and was considered the finest dancer in the room. Miss McKnight (sister of Mrs. Barry) wore a blue silk, trimmed with tulle and Valenciennes lace.

Mrs. Fessenden was arrayed in a beautiful turquoise blue silk, *en train*, elegantly trimmed with tulle and lace. She is a charming lady, an accomplished dancer, and was much sought after by the gentlemen. Mrs. Van Praag, of Boston (guest of Mrs. F.), wore an elegant green rep silk, trimmed with point lace and white satin, and magnificent diamond ornaments. Mrs. Pendleton, of Belfast, Me. (also a guest of Mrs. F.), a heavy white silk, white llama lace overdress, pink flowers, and gold ornaments.

Mrs. Dr. Smart looked beautiful in a corn-colored silk, trimmed with black lace and scarlet flowers. Mrs. Eckerson wore a scarlet and white striped satin dress, scarlet satin overdress, tulle and lace trimmings, and diamond ornaments. Mrs. Breckinridge, a white silk, trimmed with blue silk ruchings, diamond ornaments. Mrs. Piper, white tarlatan, trimmed with ruchings of same, llama lace overdress, pearl jewelry.

Mrs. Butler looked lovely in a white tarlatan, trimmed with flowers; Mrs. Bodell in French gray silk, trimmed with French muslin and Valenciennes lace, pearl jewelry; Mrs. Kobbe in a pink and white-striped silk and pearl ornaments; Miss Kimberly, a very stylish pink silk, elaborately trimmed with French muslin and point lace.

Miss Grotjan, of Louisville, Ky. (a guest of Miss K.), wore a white tulle dress, pink satin overdress, and gold ornaments. She is a lovely blonde, brilliant in conversation, and a charming dancer.

Mrs. Lodor was in black silk and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Everett, in blue silk, trimmed with velvet a shade darker, and gold ornaments; Miss Galt, of Norfolk, white tarlatan and corn-colored satin overdress; Miss Susie Galt, in a pure white tarlatan and pearl ornaments; Mrs. Clarke, in pink silk, trimmed with tulle and black velvet, powdered hair, and gold ornaments; Miss Woolley, in white tarlatan, trimmed with ruchings and flowers, and many others whose names we were unable to learn.

At twelve o'clock supper was announced, and the company adjourned to the banquet hall, in the north end of the building, where a table in the form of a hollow square had been prepared, and sat down to a supper that would have done credit to Delmonico. Every delicacy that money could procure had been supplied, and was served up in the best style, so that nothing was wanting to complete its success.

After supper the company returned to the hall, and about one o'clock dancing was resumed, and kept up until three o'clock, when the programme, comprising twenty dances, was completed, and the company reluctantly dispersed to their several homes.

This will be the last hop given here until after Lent; but there will be a concert by the band in the hop room every Friday evening during that season.

The class are already making arrangements for a graduating hop, to take place on the 1st of May, previous to bidding adieu to the fort and the many pleasant associations which surround their year's sojourn at the Artillery School. S. S. S.

**Military Academy.**—West Point Academy, says the *World*, was alive Saturday last with active preparations for the departure of the Cadet Corps for Washington, to form a part of the inaugural pageant. Tarnished arms were being burnished, soiled uniforms revamped, and belts studiously pipe-clayed. Each youthful soldier seemed bent on making an impression at the national capital by presenting an appearance of startling propriety. At thirty minutes past five Sunday afternoon, the corps arrived on their special train at the Thirtieth street depot, New York, where they were welcomed by a small but enthusiastic crowd of spectators and, in many cases, by personal friends and relations. They marched to the pier at the foot of Thirtieth street, where lay the tugboat *Henry Smith* ready to receive them. Their embarkation was accomplished without accident, and during the half hour trip to the Pennsylvania Railroad depot the band played "Departed Days," "The Star-Spangled Banner," and the "Russian Hymn;" on landing, the cadets were promptly marched to the car platform,

where they "stacked arms" and at once proceeded to the Taylor House, where supper had been prepared for them. Immediately after the supper the corps found places as best they could in a special train consisting of seven cars, with one sleeper attached for the accommodation of the officers, and at nine minutes past eight o'clock left Jersey City for the capital. Arriving at Washington they were quartered in the Ebbitt House, two companies occupying the third floor and two the fifth. Lieutenant-Colonel Upton, commandant of the Academy, was in charge of the battalion, assisted by Captain Conrad, and Lieutenants Mills, Stretch, and Davis, assistant instructors of Infantry Tactics. The total number of cadets was 209, and of the band thirty. Several officers, among whom were Major Egan, Captain Miller, and Lieutenant Totten, accompany the command unofficially to Washington.

At the Ebbitt House the cadets were well provided for, and much criticism has been excited by the difference in their treatment and that of the Naval cadets, who, according to the newspaper accounts, were most shamefully neglected. The weather on the day of the inauguration was exceptionally cold; and as the cadets, both naval and military, paraded without overcoats, they had full opportunity to test the strength of their constitutions.

The bearing as well as the dress of the cadets excited great admiration in Washington, and in New York, where they were received en route home by the Seventh regiment, N. G. At Washington, besides taking part in the procession, they attended the inauguration ball, from which the middies were excluded, and were reviewed by General Sherman, who appeared in uniform, accompanied by Generals Sheridan, Howard, and Heintzelman, and other distinguished officers. At the conclusion of the parade the cadets stacked arms, and by invitation of General Sherman went into his mansion, and were entertained (?) with speeches and introduced to a large number of ladies and gentlemen who had been invited to be present.

**Fifth Artillery.**—First Lieutenant Luigi Lomia, Fifth Artillery, was March 3 ordered to proceed without delay from Fort Adams, R. I., to Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y., and report to the commanding officer of that post for temporary duty on a Garrison Court-martial, and will remain there until the court is dissolved by the post commander, when he will return to his proper station.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Surgeon John Campbell, U. S. Army, March 3.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** *Headqrs San Francisco, Cal.*

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. R. Gregory, U. S. Army, was ordered February 24, to report for duty to the commanding officer at Camp McDermitt, Nevada, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon George Campbell, U. S. Army, who will report to the Medical Director, Department of California, for annulment of contract.

**Camp Gaston, California.**—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Camp Gaston, California, March 8. Detail for the court: Majors C. W. Wingard, paymaster U. S. Army; C. H. Morgan, Fourth Artillery; Henry R. Mizner, Twelfth Infantry; Captains John Mondenhall, Fourth Artillery; Henry C. Hasbrouck, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant James B. Hazelton, Fourth Artillery; Second Lieutenant George M. Harris, Fourth Artillery. Major H. P. Curtis, judge-advocate U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

**Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby:** *Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.*

**The Modocs.**—The difficulty with the Modocs seemed at one time to be approaching a settlement, much to the disgust of the patriotic purveyors of Army supplies in the Pacific, who are for "war to the knife and knife to the hilt." The following despatch was sent from San Francisco March 3, by the Peace Commissioners to C. Delano, Washington:

We have sent a messenger with these terms: The Modocs to surrender themselves as prisoners of war, to be removed to a southern and warmer climate, and provided for. They accept the terms, and have sent a delegation of eight to talk over details, but not to conclude them. Captain Jack is sick. Everything looks favorable for peace. They ask for small homes, and to be located collectively. We think well of their request for amnesty to all. Captain Jack desires to visit Washington with one or two of his young men.

#### COMMISSIONERS.

A despatch dated March 4, states that on the previous day the Peace Commission met and considered the different propositions for negotiations with the Modocs, in secret session. After the session the Indians were called in. Mr. Meacham distinctly stated the terms to them. General Canby promised them food, clothing, protection and amnesty. Mr. Applegate sent in his resignation as Commissioner, to take effect as soon as the war is closed. Messrs. Steele and Biddle started for Captain Jack's camp March 4. The State authorities express a determination to execute criminal processes against the Indians if they are permitted to remain long enough within the jurisdiction of that State.

A courier arrived at Yreka on the night of March 3, from the front. On Friday Mr. Steele, with an interpreter and others, went to Captain Jack's camp, where he remained all night. A proposition was made that the Modocs should surrender as prisoners of war and be removed to some reservation outside of Oregon—probably Arizona—and to be provided for by the Government. To this the Indians all agreed, and eight of Captain Jack's band accompanied Mr. Steele to Fairchild's rancho to confer with General Canby and the Commissioners. When the courier left, Captain Jack was sick, and it would therefore require several days to complete the treaty, when it will have to be approved by the authorities at Washington. Captain Jack claims that his people are not to blame for the killing of settlers, as the citizens commenced by killing one of his squaws and children.

The last advices are not so favorable, for when it came to details the Modocs were not found so ready to leave the lava beds as was expected.

#### DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

**Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook:** *Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.*

**Fifth Cavalry.**—Advices from Arizona to February 18 state that Lieutenant Frank Michler, of the Fifth Cavalry, fought the Apaches on January 22, at Tonto creek, killing seventeen warriors. One soldier, named George Hooker, was killed. On the 19th of January Captain George F. Price had a fight near Verde, killing five Apaches. General Crook arrived at headquarters February 17, having been absent three months. The troops are reported to be in excellent condition.

#### PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

**FELLOW-CITIZENS:** Under Providence, I have been called a second time to act as Executive over this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and, so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interests of the whole people. My best efforts will be given in the same direction in the future, aided, I trust, by my four years' experience in the office. When my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their Federal relations. It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised so long as that condition of affairs existed. Therefore the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce, and all the arts of peace and progress.

It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is tending toward republicanism, or government by the people, through their chosen representatives, and that our own great Republic is destined to be the guiding star to all others. Under our Republic we support an army less than that of any European power of any standing, and a navy less than that of either of at least five of them. There could be no extension of territory on this continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it. The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of the continent are made contiguous for all purposes of government, and communication between the extreme limits of the country made easier than it was throughout the old thirteen States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free the slave and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is a wrong, and should be corrected. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I ask that anything be done to advance the social status of the colored man except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Give him access to schools, and when he travels let him feel assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive. The States lately at war with the General Government are now happily rehabilitated, and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would not be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the present Administration the proposition came up for the admission of Santo Domingo as a Territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking; but was a proposition from the people of Santo Domingo, and which I entertained. I believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of Santo Domingo, and all concerned that the proposition should be received favorably. It was, however, rejected constitutionally, and therefore the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my present office, the subject of the acquisition of territory must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition looking to such acquisition. I say here, however, that I do not share in the apprehension held by many as to the danger of governments becoming weakened and destroyed by reason of their extension of territory. Commerce, education, and the rapid transit of thought and matter by telegraph and steam, have changed all this. Rather do I believe that our Great Maker is preparing the world in this our good time to become one nation, speaking one language, and when armies and navies will be no longer required. My efforts in the future will be directed to the restoration of good feeling between the different sections of our common country; to the restoration of our currency to a fixed value as compared with the world's standard of values (gold), and if possible to a par with it; to the construction of cheap routes of transit throughout the land, to the end that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave a living remuneration to the producer; to the maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors, and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade upon the ocean; to the encouragement of such manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the exports of home products and industries may pay for our imports—the only sure method of returning to and permanently maintaining a specie basis; to the elevation of labor, and by a humane course to bring the aborigines of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or war of extermination. Wars of extermination, engaged in by people pursuing commerce and all industrial pursuits, are expensive, even against the weakest people, and are demoralizing and wicked. Our superiority of strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward the Indian. The wrong already inflicted upon him should be taken into account and the



balance placed to his credit. The moral view of the question should be considered and, the question asked, "Cannot the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the effort is made in good faith, we will stand well before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own consciences for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by one individual, but they will receive my support and such recommendation to Congress as will in my judgment best serve to carry them into effect. I beg your support and encouragement.

It has been and is my earnest desire to correct abuses that have grown up in the civil service of the country. To secure this reformation, rules regulating methods of appointment and promotion were established and have been tried. My efforts for such reformation shall be continued to the best of my judgment. The spirit of the rules adopted will be maintained.

I acknowledge before this assemblage, representing as it does, every section of our country, the obligation I am under to my countrymen for the great honor they have conferred on me by returning me to the highest office within their gift, and the further obligation resting on me to render them the best services within my power. This I promise, looking forward with the greatest anxiety to the day when I shall be released from the responsibilities that at times are almost overwhelming, and from which I have scarcely had a respite since the eventful firing upon Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, to the present day. My services were then tendered and accepted under the first call for troops growing out of that event. I did not ask for place or position, and was entirely without influence or the acquaintance of persons of influence, but was resolved to perform my part in a struggle threatening the very existence of the nation. I performed a conscientious duty without asking promotion or command, and without a revengeful feeling toward any section or any individual. Notwithstanding this, throughout the war and from my candidacy for my present office in 1868 to the close of the last Presidential campaign, I have been the subject of abuse and slander scarcely ever equalled in political history which, to-day, I feel that I can disregard, in view of your verdict, which I gratefully accept as my vindication.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

CAPTAIN WELLS, of the *Shenandoah*, is reported ill of small-pox at Ville Franche.

THE *Omaha* arrived in the Straits of Magellan January 20. Officers and crew all well.

THE *Supply* left New York for March 4, for Vienna; the *Guard* will not sail before the latter part of March or the first of April.

THE *Canandaigua*, from Aspinwall, arrived at Havana February 27. She reports that the affairs at Panama and other places on the Isthmus are quiet.

MR. FRANK SELFRIDGE, son of Rear-Admiral T. O. Selfridge, commandant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, gallantly rescued an intoxicated man from drowning at San Francisco, Cal., on February 21.

THE *Wyoming* arrived at Key West February 20, from Matanzas. She has on board the remains of the late Assistant Surgeon Wm. S. Willes, which were disinterred at Porto Rico, and will probably be sent North in the *Powhatan*.

A WASHINGTON despatch says: Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer at the Mare Island Navy-yard, is under orders to proceed to Europe to examine the stone basins and other engineer works, and to use such experience in the construction of a stone basin at Mare Island.

ADVICES from Nassau, N. P., state that Mr. Mahlon Chance, the United States Consul at that port, gave a brilliant reception on February 22, in honor of Washington's birthday, and that most of the British officials attended the reception.

THE new boilers which are being prepared for the *Ossipee* at the Brooklyn Navy-yard will be ready about the 1st of April, and the work on the engines is being rapidly pushed forward to completion. The Vice-Admiral's flagship, *Frolic*, has been taken from the dry dock, after having her bottom cleaned and new injection strainers put on; the *Tennessee* was docked on March 5, for the purpose of removing the holding down bolts, etc., and being prepared for the reception of the new engines by Roach & Son. Orders have also been issued to overhaul and repair the *Alaska*.

ADVICES from Calcutta up to January 10, state that the visit of the *Lackawanna* to that place was well received by the English people at this favorite Eastern Oriental metropolis. Receptions have been held in her honor by the Viceroy and Governor-General, civil and military authorities, and the residents generally. In the midst of these festivities the cholera broke out on the *Lackawanna*. The Admiral was obliged to sail immediately to sea. The *Lackawanna* left on the 6th, leaving several of her officers, who were on a tour to Lucknow, Delhi, and the Himalayas.

THE ex-Confederate privateer *Chickamauga*, now lying at the Delamater ship-building yard, at Fourteenth street, North River, New York, will probably leave within two or three weeks for Havana, where she is to join the Mosquito fleet of Spanish gunboats, patrolling the island in quest of Cuban expeditions. Yesterday several officers and men from the Spanish iron-clad *Sargosa*, now lying at Havana, arrived in New York to take the *Chickamauga* to Cuba. On her voyage out she is to be commanded by Captain Curtis, late of the Atlantic Mail Steamship Company. Her fore-castle has been strengthened for the placing of a hundred-pound Parrott

gun. It is reported that representations have been made by the Peruvian Minister to Secretary Fish, protesting against the departure of this armed vessel from this port, as Spain and Peru are still at war.

THOROUGH inquiry as to the truth of the report that United States Marshal Sharpe had received information that a Cuban expedition was being fitted out at New York, and that his deputies were on the track of those charged with promoting the expedition, has elicited the information that they have no knowledge at hand at the United States Marshal's office of any attempt having been made to fit out such an expedition. The only pretext for any such report is the simple fact that about a week ago some gentlemen called at the marshal's office and made inquiries in relation to the steamer *Circassian*, which was suspected long ago of having been engaged in giving aid to the Cuban revolutionists, and which has been under seizure by the Government for more than a year. The *Circassian* is not adapted to running cargoes ashore at Cuba, being entirely of too great depth, and if she was suitable she could not be obtained by the Cubans.

DESPATCHES from Lima, Peru, dated February 13, report that a most important protocol was signed on the 5th instant by the Minister from the United States of Colombia in Peru, and the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Affairs, by which the Government pledges itself to obtain the necessary authorization from Congress to enter into an agreement with Colombia for the purpose of carrying into effect the proposed interoceanic canal through the Isthmus of Panama. In the meantime the government of Peru will send a corps of engineers to the Isthmus to survey the different routes and to report accordingly. The greatest interest is manifested regarding the scheme, and it is generally thought that Congress will approve of the project. The port of Callao and the commerce of Peru are growing so rapidly in extent and proportions that the future of the country would be materially benefited by a measure of this nature, from which Peru, a shareholder in the enterprise, would be enabled to offer advantages to her commercial friends and to shippers in general on such terms as to tend decidedly to the progress and increase of the national prosperity and wealth.

CORRESPONDENCE from Panama of the 27th of February gives the following report: The United States steamer *Kaana*, of the Nicaragua survey, is at present at Aspinwall to receive her mails. On the 1st of March the survey of the San Juan river will be commenced from the lake and continued to the Atlantic, where the survey will be finished. A mail despatch from Nicaragua reports: Commander Lull, of the Nicaragua Canal Survey, had a long talk with President Quadra on the 8th inst. Captain Lull and the civil engineer of the party, Mr. Newall, had visited and examined the Department of Leon, and had come to the conclusion that the former plan of leading a canal through Lake Managua was impracticable from its height. The reports regarding the fitness of the port of Escalante and the Bay of Salinas, as terminations for a canal, were favorable.

ADVICES from Honolulu, S. I., dated February 7, report that His Majesty King Kamehameha the Fifth had visited the ships of war in that harbor, being received with yards manned and the usual cannonading. It is somewhat amusing to witness the solicitude of the representative of Great Britain lest the irrepressible Yankee should rival other nationalities in civilities and attentions to the new King. The American Minister gave a grand ball at the Hawaiian Hotel, and the King graciously consented to attend, waiving considerations of Court etiquette in relation to the period of mourning for departed royalty. The ball was a most brilliant affair, and very creditable to those concerned in its management. Besides His Majesty and the Governor of the island and their richly-uniformed staff, Admiral Pennock, of the United States Navy; Generals Schofield and Alexander, of the United States Army, and Captain Cator, of the Royal Navy, were present. His Majesty King Kamehameha the Fifth may pay a visit of State to the United States of America at an early day. A Honolulu correspondent, writing on the 7th of February, says: Admiral Pennock, having said that his ship was put in commission for the purpose of conveying the late King to the shores of America, it is proposed that his mission should not be fruitless, but that he should tender his ship to the present King for the same journey.

THE *Vallejo Chronicle* tells the following story of a gallant deed, of which a son of Rear-Admiral Selfridge is the hero: Yesterday afternoon as the steamer *New World* was preparing to leave her dock at San Francisco, at 4 P. M., a man came rapidly down the dock a little the worse for a close acquaintance with "John Barleycorn." He tried to jump aboard, but, missing his step, went overboard. Mr. Frank Selfridge, son of the Commandant of the Navy-yard, Rear-Admiral Selfridge, who was standing on deck, threw off his coat, and seizing a line, went down the side of the steamer, prepared to dive if the man did not come up to the surface, which, fortunately, he did, and Mr. Selfridge threw him the rope, which the man took, but was unable to help himself. The paddle-wheel starting at the same time drew him under, and but for the firm hold of Mr. Selfridge, would have been drowned, who at the risk of his own life passed the rope across the body of the drowning man, and he was hauled up from what came very near being a watery grave. About fifty persons were spectators of the scene, who were quite free with their advice, but Mr. Selfridge was the only one who took off his coat and risked his own life in order to save the life of a fellow being.

WE learn that the New York Life Insurance Company has paid to the heirs of the late Captain G. M. Colvocoresses, one policy of \$10,000, on the ground that the policy contained a clause providing that death by suicide should not constitute a bar to the payment. This payment suggests a most interesting question, and seems to

set aside the most important doubt in the case. This is the question whether the suicide of Captain Colvocoresses, supposing that he really died by that means, was a fraudulent suicide: that is to say, not committed in a genuine state of uncontrollable insanity, but for a sane, deliberate, and calmly reasoned purpose to enrich his heirs by his death. Of course when a life insurance company agrees to pay, even if the insured should die by suicide, they mean suicide committed in a state of mental aberration, when the insured is not responsible for his acts. Of such a condition of mind, however, there is no evidence in the case of Captain Colvocoresses. Indeed, we do not know that the evidence proves suicide at all, but it certainly cannot prove an honest, crazy suicide, which is the only class of self-murder that an insurance company would not regard as constituting a barrier against a claim for the amount of the policy.

THE U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, which paid Calcutta a short visit a few days ago (says the *Englishman*, January 7), is a twelve-gun ship, called in the American Navy a second-rate sloop of war. She carries four nine-inch guns on a side on the maindeck, with the addition of two eleven-inch Dahlgrens—one forward and one aft—which could be used on either side (and which, in the exercise of them one day, while the frigate was here, were fired first on the one side and then on the other, in fifty-three seconds). In addition to these, she has two brass rifled-guns on the quarter-deck. The *Lackawanna* temporarily bears the flag of Rear-Admiral Thornton Jenkins, commander of the United States Naval forces on the Asiatic station, which extends from Behring Straits down the coasts of Japan, China, India, and Africa, to the Cape of Good Hope. During the rebellion, Admiral Jenkins was chief of staff for Admiral Farragut, the great American naval commander. The *Lackawanna* is commanded by Captain Paul Shirley. We referred to the outbreak of cholera on board the frigate; the disease made its appearance shortly after the vessel's arrival, and there were, as we said, three deaths on board, two while she was in port, and another while she was on the way down the river, since which time we have not heard further.

DESPATCHES from Funchal, Madeira, announce the death of Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbot, at that place, on February 3. His death was not entirely unlooked for, as a chronic disease was sooner or later expected to bring that result. Many efforts were made to prolong his life, and change of climate had been resorted to without success. He resided in Minnesota and the West, hoping to ameliorate his condition, but failing in this respect, permission was granted him to leave the United States, and Funchal was visited with the hope of recruiting his shattered health, but without avail. He was born in Massachusetts, and appointed in the Navy from Rhode Island November 29, 1859; was at the Naval Academy in 1859-'61, and attached to the steam sloop *Mississippi*, West Gulf Blockading squadron, 1861-'62; he participated in the bombardment and passage of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, Chalmette batteries, and the capture of New Orleans; promoted to ensign November 22, 1862, and was on duty in the West Gulf Blockading squadron in 1863, and served on the iron-clad steamer *New Ironsides*, South Atlantic Blockading squadron, 1863-'65; was commissioned as lieutenant February 22, 1864, and was attached to the school-ship *Sabine* 1865-'66; on July 25, 1866, he was commissioned lieutenant-commander, and served on the steam sloop *Sacramento*, special cruise, 1867, and on the steam sloop *Dakota*, South Pacific squadron, 1868-'69; was on duty at the Naval Academy 1871, and torpedo duty in 1871, and on the steamer *Alaska*, Asiatic station, in the same year. He was granted sick leave on November 29, 1871, and from that time until his death he was unable to perform any duty.

As a means for securing the consent of the United States to a reciprocity treaty with the Sandwich Islands, the plan has been conceived, writes the Honolulu correspondent of the *Tribune*, of ceding to the United States the large Bay of Pearl River, ten miles from Honolulu, for a naval station. In order to be able to report upon the subject, some officers of the U. S. Navy are now here examining the bay. This is regarded as an excellent harbor. It is in the form of a circle, and its waters are deep enough to permit the largest vessels to ride at anchor after entrance is once obtained. The shores are of coral, and are somewhat precipitous. There is one drawback, however; at the entrance of the bay there is a coral reef, which, in stormy weather, is very dangerous to large vessels. It approaches to from twelve to eighteen feet of the surface, and this proximity it maintains for a width of over ninety yards. The channel at the entrance is about 200 yards wide until Ford Island is reached. This rises to the height of a few feet above the level of the water, and is composed of coral. After passing this island, vessels have ample protection in the harbor against the severest storms. However, before the bay can be made available as a naval station, it will be necessary to remove the obstructions at the entrance. In order to do this a very large quantity of submarine coral rocks must be removed.

THE *Juniata* was inspected at the Boston Navy-yard by the board of inspectors on February 26, the result of the same proving satisfactory. She has been assigned to the duty of making deep sea soundings, and we presume they will be made between New York and Bermuda, for the purpose of having cable communication between those places, under the control of an American company which made application for the services of one of our naval vessels to take the necessary soundings previous to laying the wires. An English company has also been organized to lay wires between Bermuda and England, and Her Majesty's ship *Challenge* has already been detailed to make the soundings. The following is a complete list of the *Juniata's* officers, several having been ordered to her since the publication of our last list: Commander—D. L. Braine, commanding; Lieutenant-Commander—E. N. Kellogg, executive officer; Lieutenants—G. W. De Long (navigator), J. F. Merry, H. F. Per-



## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

FEBRUARY 26.—Lieutenant-Commander Benjamin P. Lambert, to the Naval Academy on the 12th March next.

FEBRUARY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander A. N. Mitchell, to command the hospital ship Pawnee.

## DETACHED.

FEBRUARY 26.—Lieutenant John K. Winn, from the receiving ship Ohio, and ordered to the Wyoming, per steamer of the 8th March next.

First Assistant Engineer E. A. Magee, from special duty at the Treasury Department, and ordered to the Wasp, per steamer of the 22d March next.

FEBRUARY 27.—Lieutenant-Commander E. C. Merriman, from the command of the hospital ship Pawnee, and placed on sick leave.

Medical Inspector A. L. Gibson, from special duty in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, and ordered to the Wabash and as fleet surgeon of the European Station by the 1st June next.

Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Turbell, from the Wasp, on the 10th December last, and ordered to settle accounts.

FEBRUARY 28.—Commodore M. B. Woolsey, from duty as member of the Examining and Retiring Board, and ordered to command the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 6th March next.

Commodore Edward Middleton, from the command of the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 6th March next, and placed on waiting orders.

MARCH 1.—Lieutenant Richard M. Cutts, from the California, on her arrival at San Francisco, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

First Assistant Engineer P. A. Bearick, from the Saco, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer A. C. Engard, from the Saugus, and ordered to return home to examination for promotion.

Second Assistant Engineer Wm. A. H. Allen, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, and ordered to the Saugus.

MARCH 3.—Surgeon George S. Cook has reported his return from the Terror, having been detached on the 22d ult., and has been placed on waiting orders.

## RESIGNED.

FEBRUARY 27.—Midshipman James M. Gove.

FEBRUARY 28.—Lieutenant Lewis D. Webster.

MARCH 3.—Sailmaker Thomas S. Gay.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

MARCH 1.—The Department has received through the State Department information from Jasper Smith, Esq., U. S. Consul at Funchal, Madeira, of the death of Lieutenant-Commander Walter Abbott, which occurred at that place on the 3d of February, 1873.

MARCH 4.—The residue of the suspension of Lieutenant-Commander Henry B. Seely has been remitted, to take effect March 4, and he has been placed on waiting orders.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending March 1, 1873:

Elias B. Pierson, marine, February 21, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

## THE TORPEDO QUESTION.

(Special Despatch to the New York Times.)

NEW YORK, R. I., May 1.

ANOTHER trial of the Lay torpedo came off to-day at the torpedo station at this place, but which, however, proved a decided failure. After running out from the shore a distance of half a mile the gas was consumed, and the propelling powers at once closed, and it became unmanageable. A boat was sent to it, and it was obliged to be towed to the shore, to the chagrin of its inventor, who at this trial intended to demonstrate to the Government officials beyond a doubt its capacity to run a distance of two miles, return, and perform the mission of destroying an enemy's vessel, all of which its inventor claimed it would do at the first trial before a board of Army and Navy officers. It is singular that at every trial except the first an accident has happened. A large number of spectators were present to-day.

(From the Chronotype for February.)

## THE DAHLGREN FAMILY.

THE Dahlgren family is a very old one in Sweden. The branch of which this article treats is from the province Dalecarlia, and one of its members, Eric Olaf, fought under Gustaf Adolph, King of Sweden, losing his life at the battle of Lutzen, in Germany.

Another, Dr. Johan Adolf Dahlgren, attained distinguished honors as a physician; his diploma, countersigned by the great naturalist, Linnaeus, being still preserved among the family papers in the possession of Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren.

Dr. Dahlgren was the father of three sons—Bernard Ulric, Carl Adolph, and Wilhelm Theodor; the first of whom, after graduating at the University of Upsala, was appointed to a responsible office in Uhleaborg at the head of the Gulf of Bothnia. His duties threw him much into the wild and inclement region of North Sweden known as Lapland; and being a man of herculean stature and strength—six feet four and a half inches in height—he early became an adventurous traveller, making frequent reindeer trips to the North Cape, Alten, etc. In 1804, getting involved in attempts to disseminate republican principles at Gefle, he was obliged to flee from Sweden, leaving all his property to be confiscated by the crown. After extended travel over the Continent, he reached Spain, where Napoleon was waging war against the Bourbons, narrowly escaping with his life on many occasions. He finally arrived at Barcelona, where, for a while, he acted as Swedish Vice-Consul, the Home Government having withdrawn its persecution of him on condition of his returning to Sweden. He did not, however, remain long there, as all Swedish subjects were ordered summarily out of Spain. There is still extant in the family the original order of Sonit, expelling Mr. Dahlgren from Spain as a "turbulent republican."

He came to New York in a little American brig called the *Hearts of Oak*, commanded by Captain Lovett. The price agreed upon for the trip was eighty dollars, and after a boisterous passage he landed in New York December 4, 1806, as his carefully-kept diaries now before us show. In one of them he gives a humorous description of his first attempt at speaking English, albeit that there is a certain affinity between the Swedish and our language. An entire stranger in the land, he writes

often despondingly, but shortly found employment in writing for John Hutchinson, at the munificent salary of three dollars a week. In February, 1807, he went to Hayti as cashier for Thomas Lewis & Co., receiving eight hundred dollars a year; but not liking the tropical heat, returned to the United States, landing in Baltimore, whence he went to Philadelphia in August, and continued to reside there till his death, in July, 1834.

Mr. Dahlgren was not long in making his personal worth and many virtues conspicuous, and rose rapidly to be a prominent citizen and merchant of Philadelphia, becoming the bosom friend and companion of Robert Ralston, Thomas Willing, John Vaughan, Charles Chauncey, Josiah Randall, George M. Dallas, and many men of like stamp; all of whom, with a cordiality rare in those days, hailed him as a man of great worth and inflexible integrity. Several of his old friends still survive, among whom may be mentioned Hon. Horace Binney, John M. Atwood, Joseph H. Dallas, and others of note; men of whom it may be truly said, that they are the last landmarks of a race of citizens fast passing from the land, their places not soon to be adequately filled.

Few, if any, good and useful works were set on foot, wherein Bernard Dahlgren's name did not appear as a zealous promoter and participator, for he not only gave his time, and money he could ill spare, but threw his whole heart and soul into whatever he undertook, his hand being ever open in friendship or reconciliation, alike to friend or foe. He was one of the first founders of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia, now an important public institution; a Governor of Pennsylvania Hospital; Grand Secretary of the Grand Lodge of Freemasons, and co-director of many charitable institutions, not forgetting in his will little bequests to charities in Sweden. In every way he was an indefatigable doer of good, and the best comment on his unselfish career is to be found in the fact that, though always successful as a merchant, at his death he left barely sufficient to support his widow decently. On the score of love for his adopted home, all his letters and journals breathe a spirit of deep attachment not surpassed by any. Up to his death, and for many years previous, he held the post of Swedish Consul in Philadelphia.

It is worth noting that Mr. Dahlgren, some fifty years ago, demonstrated in a very decided manner his views on forced servitude of any description. A large Swedish vessel arrived at Philadelphia, the *Bonifacius* by name, with a living cargo of "Redemptioners," as they were termed. These were German emigrants, who, not having the means of defraying their passage to this country, were brought over by owners and charterers of ships, and on arrival in the United States, were sold for so many years, at so much a year, to the highest bidder, the aggregate amount paid for the servitude being equivalent to the price of the passage over.

Mr. Dahlgren, in his capacity of Swedish Consul, promptly ordered the release of the live cargo, and the vessel being mulcted in a fine, was condemned and sold. For many years, and until recently, the old *Bonifacius* lay hauled up, conspicuously out of water, on Smith's Island, opposite Philadelphia.

In 1808 Mr. Dahlgren was married to Martha Rowan, daughter of a Revolutionary soldier, who had fought under, and known personally, Washington and Lafayette. Her father was a lineal descendant of the once influential Mortimers, of the North of Ireland, and collaterally of the De Robaus, of Brittany, two of whom, Jean Francoise and Joseph Antoine de Rohan, had gone to Ireland in the Expeditionary Corps sent from France at different times. James Rowan became a merchant after the war, but lost nearly all of a large property by the collapse of the government paper money, of the period known as Continental money.

The issue of this marriage was four sons and a daughter; the latter, born in 1818, is now the wife of Matthew P. Read, of New York. The eldest son, John Adolphus, born in 1809, entered the Navy in 1826, and died in 1870, a rear-admiral. He is remembered also as the inventor of the gun bearing his name. In 1865 he married Mrs. Madeleine Goddard, daughter of the late Hon. S. F. Vinton, Member of Congress for twenty-two years, from Ohio, a man of great energy, remarkable ability, and active devotion to his country. The issue of this union is two infant sons and a daughter. By a first marriage with a daughter of Nathan Burke, of Philadelphia, Admiral Dahlgren had seven children, two of whom only survive. One of his sons, Ulric, will be remembered as the gallant youth who fell at the head of his command in 1864, in an unsuccessful attempt to liberate the Union prisoners then lying in Libby Prison in Richmond. His epitaph is most fittingly written, as the dutiful boy, scarcely twenty-one, who elevated his obligations to his country to the rank of a religion, and was truly, *sans peur, sans reproche*. His father never recovered from the shock caused by his son's untimely death, and only a few hours before the swiftly coming blow which terminated his own life, he was heard to say, beyond doubt in allusion to his boy, "The officer's uniform should be worn, like the judge's ermine, without a stain."

Bernard Dahlgren was for many years a vestryman of the Swedish Church of Gloria Dei, close to the Navy-yard, and by his express desire his remains were interred in its quaint old graveyard, never to be removed unless carried back to his native city, Stockholm.

This church is built on a tract of land granted originally to the Swedish colonists on the Delaware, by Queen Christina, and is actually the oldest church in the United States, having been commenced in 1698 and opened for service in 1700. Missionaries were regularly appointed to it from Sweden, the last of whom, Dr. Nicholas Cotton, died in 1831, since which the Swedish government has permitted the ministry of the church to lapse to the care of the American Synod. Hard by the grave of Mr. Dahlgren lie the remains of his attached friend, Alexander Wilson, the ornithologist, under a monument erected by the former at his own expense. And there, side by side, lie the great lover and delineator of nature, and the "honest man," as Judge Edwin Foote, of Philadelphia, termed Bernard Dahlgren, Earth never covered two nobler, truer men.

kins, C. W. Chipp; Ensigns—W. F. Bulkley, S. H. May, B. Leach; Midshipman—J. J. Hunter; Surgeon—T. C. Walton; Asst. Surgeon—B. F. Rogers; P. Asst. Paymaster—T. S. Thompson; Chief Engineer—H. B. Nones; First Asst. Engineer—B. F. Wood, T. W. Rao (on special duty), J. J. Barry; Acting Boatswain—P. Luckins; Acting Gunner—M. K. Henderson; Acting Carpenter—L. L. Martin; Acting Sillmaker—G. Van Mater; Captain's Clerk—G. J. Marbury; Pay Clerk—H. C. Wood.

DESPATCHES from Panama, dated February 21, report that, regarding the Darien survey and the progress made, very little is known except by a schooner which arrived here on the 11th inst. from Bahia, bringing as passenger a Mr. Schmidt, who accompanied the expedition and furnishes the following: The *Tuscarora* arrived at Onipia Bay, with Commander Selfridge and his party on board, on the 24th of January last, having run the distance from Panama in twenty-two hours. She then proceeded to the mouth of the river Bahia, anchored there on the 25th, and remained until the 27th. The village, which consists of only a few huts, was visited by the officers of the ship. The people, both women and men, are semi-nude, and employ themselves in the collection of ivory, nuts, and india-rubber. The officers enjoyed themselves very much, and were hospitably received by the head man of the place. A great fandango or native dance was got up for the amusement of Commander Belknap and his officers. Many of these natives, though so near Panama, did not comprehend the nature of a steamer, and wondered how she moved without sails, wind, or oars. On the 27th the expedition left Bahia, and the same day selected Chiri-Chiri, a point about ten miles from Lemon Bay, as the base of operations for this year's survey. There is here no harbor, but only a beach of some half mile in extent, with good anchorage about half a mile from the shore. The expedition commenced work on the 28th, under the personal superintendence of Commander Selfridge, and already the camp was some distance inland. The proposed line of survey is to the Atrato, and through the latter down to the Atlantic. This route is considered even more favorable than the Napipi examined last year. The necessary amount of work it is expected will be completed in two months. The natives at Chiri-Chiri demand three dollars a day and found for their labor. The health of the party both ashore and afloat continues good. With respect to this canal question, information has been received from Peru that Dr. Valenzuela, the Colombian Minister there, has signed a very important protocol with the Peruvian Secretary of Foreign Affairs, by which it is provided that the Government of Peru will request permission from Congress to aid in the prosecution and completion of the proposed interoceanic canal across the Isthmus of Panama. If this is agreed to, a corps of engineers will be appointed by the Peruvian government to survey and determine upon the most favorable route. This movement is very popular in Lima, and it is probable others of the Spanish republics may be solicited to take part in the enterprise.

THERE is now in process of construction by Messrs. John Roach & Son, at the Morgan Iron Works, of this city, the largest compound engine ever built in America, intended for the U. S. frigate *Tennessee*. The contract for this immense piece of mechanism was made over a year ago, when Chief Engineer William H. Shock was acting Chief of the Bureau of Engineering of the Naval Department, during the absence of Chief Engineer King in Europe. The *Tennessee* ranks second rate, is 335 feet long, 45 feet beam, and has a mean draft of 21 feet, with an immersed midships section of 725.47 square feet. Her displacement is 4,105 tons. The new engine is intended to take the place of the machinery designed by Captain Ericsson, and known as the vibrating lever engine. It is expected to develop 3,000 horse power, make fifty-three revolutions every minute, and give a speed of fourteen knots an hour on a consumption of less than eighty tons of anthracite coal per day. Formerly her consumption for the same speed, with simple engines, was 120 tons each day. In the entire length of the engines and boilers there will be a saving of forty feet of space on the ship, thus relieving the berth deck of 300 tons of coal formerly carried there, and giving her afterward a capacity for the carrying of 950 tons of coal, or 150 tons more than formerly. The cylinders are four in number—two being high pressure, of forty inches diameter, and two low pressure, of seventy-eight inches diameter. In front of the engine there are on each side two cylinders—one high pressure in front, and one low pressure behind—the two sides being about five feet apart. A high and low pressure cylinder is thus connected to the same rod, and has a stroke of forty inches. The steam first enters the high pressure cylinder, which is jacketed with superheated steam, and then passes into the large space of the low pressure cylinder, outside of which there are provided two other spaces for the circulation of superheated steam to guard against condensation. From the low pressure cylinders the steam passes into a common condenser, and is returned in the form of water again to the boilers. The boilers are cylindrical, with horizontal tubes. There are ten of them, of three-quarter-inch iron, ten and a half feet high, and eleven and a half feet long. They are double riveted throughout, and have composition tubes. In each boiler there are two furnaces, thus giving a total of 478 square feet of grate surface, 12,836 square feet of heating surface, and 600 square feet of superheating surface, with a working pressure of eighty pounds absolute pressure. The surface condenser attached contains 7,297 square feet of condensing surface. The tubes are packed with wooden ferrules and fitted with two of Blake's independent circulating pumps. The vessel is also to be fitted with a four-bladed Hirsch screw, made of composition, and having a collective area of 118 square feet. Six of the ten boilers are to be located forward, under a telescoping smoke-stack, and six aft, also sending their smoke through a common pipe, and each set can be operated independently. There is no other compound engine at present in our naval vessels.



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**GATLING GUNS**, which fire 400 shots per minute, are now manufactured at Colt's Armory, Hartford, Conn. By the use of these arms the greatest possible effect with the least possible expense can be obtained.

The handsome showing of that venerable corporation, the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, in its financial statement, gives proof of excellent management. An aggregate of eight million dollars invested for the security of sixteen thousand policy-holders, who are interested to the extent of forty-three million of dollars in the company's future, certainly reflects great credit somewhere. This company was the first that enabled officers of the Army and Navy to insure their lives without extra charge, and although they have paid out many thousands of dollars to officers of both branches of the service, there has never been an extra dollar charged on account of the professions of the insured. That they have a large line of business with the Army and Navy venture to suspect is owing in no small degree to the urbanity and sound business tact of Mr. Nichols, the President.

It is rumored Mr. John A. Wallace will supersede Mr. Robert Gow as chief clerk of the Engineer Department, Brooklyn Navy-yard.

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### THE MEDICAL AND SURGICAL HISTORY OF THE WAR.

OUR Medical Department during the late war acquitted itself in a manner to deserve and win the best opinion of competent judges in all parts of the world. We are glad therefore that timely Congressional appropriation enabled the publication of the two bulky quartos which, now completed, begin the record of the "Medical and Surgical History of the War of the Rebellion." No work of greater importance was ever issued from the Government printing office, to which much praise is due for the admirable typographical appearance of the work. Relying largely on the facts furnished in their prefaces, we will now briefly refer to some of the contents of these memorable volumes. First we must tender due acknowledgment to the zeal, industry, capacity, and scientific fitness of Assistant Surgeon J. J. WOODWARD, U. S. Army, who has been in charge of the Army medical records since 1862, and Surgeon GEORGE A. OTIS, U. S. Army, who was assigned in 1864 to the charge of the surgical records, to whom was allotted the gigantic task of preparing the work for publication, as well as to Surgeon-General BARNES, under whose direction the work was carried on. Surgeons WOODWARD and OTIS have performed the duty entrusted them with a discretion and thoroughness which amply attest their fitness for it.

No work of the character, of equal magnitude, was ever before undertaken. The Medical and Surgical History of the British Army during the Crimean campaign and the Medico-Chirurgical Report of Doctor J. C. CHENU, upon the same campaign, published by the French government in 1865, are the only national publications on military medicine and surgery, and these do not approach the same completeness. The success which has attended this effort to ascertain the ultimate results of operations, or conservative measures employed in the treatment of the wounded in the late war, is largely owing, we are told, to the cordial coöperation of the surgeons-general and adjutants-general of States, the examining surgeons of the Pension Bureau, and very many private physicians throughout the country. As in the official return of the casualties of the French and English armies in the Crimean war, the cases were dropped when the men were invalided, pensioned, or discharged from service, this information was, of course, peculiarly desirable. The number of wounded received at the Washington hospitals alone during the quarter ending June 30, 1864, was over thirty thousand, and the total number of wounded reported by all the general hospitals exceeded eighty thousand. The numerous survivors of grave wounds and mutilations who have visited Washington to prosecute their pension claims, or to solicit places under Government, or to obtain orders for artificial limbs generally, visited the Army Medical Museum, and thus was afforded the opportunity of personally examining such cases and of preparing six quarto volumes of photographs of the more remarkable examples. The museum also possesses fourteen quarto volumes of contributed photographs and a vast number of card-size pictures, indexed and classified, but not bound.

The formal reports of medical directors of armies give a general view of the operations of the Medical Department. Besides these official documents there are on file in the office, to serve as supplementary reports, individual narratives of observations in active service, from each member of the regular or volunteer medical staff. The portions of these reports that appeared to possess historical interest are printed in Appendix to Volume 1, of the work. Several interesting cases and valuable pathological specimens have been contributed by officers of the medical staff of the Navy. Many of the former medical officers of the Confederate Army have aided in the prosecution of the work by contributing histories of cases, pathological specimens, statistical data, and facts concerning the terminations of the major injuries and operations.

Due credit is given to the great facilities afforded by the unrivalled collections of the Army Medical Museum, which possesses over six thousand surgical preparations affording illustrations of the primary, intermediary, and remote effects of most of the injuries incident to war, and of the morbid processes which characterize the different stages of most surgical diseases. It contains also a collection of weapons and projectiles, a good series of dissections and studies in topographical anatomy, casts of the results of operations, and a large number of specimens, models, and drawings illustrating the *materia chirurgica* and methods of transport for the wounded. Another and a very valuable store of information was added at the close of the war, in the shape of portions of the Confederate hospital records, comprising the consolidated monthly reports of sick and wounded of the Army of Northern Virginia from July 21, 1861, to May 3, 1863; besides hospital registers, cases, diet, prescription, order, and letter books, and a number of records of clothing issues, and other administrative matters. There were also many books of miscellaneous memoranda, and a large collection of monthly and quarterly sick reports, discharge papers, muster and pay-rolls, reports of boards of survey, and the like. The Confederate medical records are spoken of as having been, as a general rule, kept with commendable exactness.

The aggregate of 235,583 gun-shot wounds, with the resulting mortality of 33,653, or 14.2 per cent., given in the surgical volume, is explained in the introduction to the medical volume to represent the total returned from about nine-tenths of the mean strength of the Union Army, and to be exclusive of the injuries of those killed in action. The latter category embraces, according to the Adjutant-General, not less than 42,238; according to the alphabetical registers of the Surgeon-General's Office, 35,408; according to the Chronological Summary, 59,860.

The medical volume consists of a series of statistical tables, presenting a summary view of the facts embodied in the monthly reports made to the Surgeon-General with regard to the sickness of the Army, the deaths, and the discharges from service on surgeon's certificate of disability. The tables representing the several departments and armies are so arranged as to present the sickness and mortality of each year by months. This was done with a view to the study of the question of the influence of season on the diseases of the several regions.

In another surgical volume, now nearly ready for the press, the wounds and injuries of the abdomen, pelvis and genito-urinary, the upper and lower extremities, with the amputations and excisions, are discussed; and in the third volume gunshot wounds in general, with the complications of pyæmia, gangrene, tetanus, and secondary hemorrhage will be considered, and also the *materia chirurgica*, the transportation and field supplies of the wounded.

THE object which the Secretary of War had in view in ordering the attendance of the Cadets of the Military Academy at the inauguration of the President was fully and happily realized. He wished the people to see the drill and discipline, the soldierly demeanor and the general high character of these scholars of the nation and of an institution which has for years been maligned by ignorance and assailed by prejudice. Though the order was attacked by partisan journals, yet their assault found no response with the public, which still holds in



highest esteem the admirable Academy at West Point, and gladly availed itself of the opportunity to witness and applaud the performances of the national military pupils. These young gentlemen, from the time of quitting the Point until their return there, so conducted themselves as to reflect the greatest credit on themselves and their instructors.

The Midshipmen of the Naval Academy participated in the ceremonies of the inauguration under less favorable circumstances, going to Washington and returning the same day. If it was well to take them there at all, it would seem to have been well to give them equal privileges with the Cadets. They acquitted themselves creditably in the review, and made a most favorable impression.

WE must confess to some astonishment at the position assumed by the Chairman of the Military Committee, if he is correctly reported as having opposed the Conference report on the Army Appropriation bill on account of \$200,000 inserted by the Senate and agreed to by the Committee, for the construction of two forts west of the Missouri river for the protection of the Northern Pacific railroad. Mr. COBURN said that an Indian war would certainly follow the building of these forts; the Sioux were determined to contest every foot of the territory west of the Missouri, and he did not think the Government was bound to undertake a war with the most determined and dangerous Indians on the continent for the benefit of a railroad corporation. He was in favor of letting the Company protect themselves if they wanted to go beyond the Missouri. Mr. DICKEY said that the military authorities and the Peace Commissioners all recommend the construction of the forts. He agreed with Senator RANSOM, a member of the Conference Committee, who said that to permit 800 "unbreached savages" to defy the Government of the United States would be a humiliation to every citizen. Mr. CLAGGETT said that the completion of the railroad would save millions of money that is now systematically stolen at the Indian agencies in the Upper Missouri country, the agencies being so inaccessible that they are out of reach of inspection and supervision. The report was concurred in and the bill passed. The bill was passed in the Senate without debate. Is Mr. COBURN seriously of the opinion that it is wise to set aside the national right of eminent domain over so large a part of our territory because a few savages demand it, when we fought for five years to maintain it against ten States in arms?

WE congratulate General GRANT, on behalf of his old Army comrades and friends, on the auspicious omens which attend his inauguration to the Presidency for a second term. The events which have succeeded his election last fall must have convinced many even of those with whom he was not the first choice, that his election was, under the circumstances, most fortunate for the country; and in the present chaotic state of political organizations, he has an unusual opportunity to maintain an independent position as the head of the nation rather than the mere chief of a political faction, as too many of our Presidents before him have been. His inaugural address bears the unmistakable impress of the President's own individuality. It is admirable in spirit, and shows that its author appreciates the position in which he stands before the country, and that he is filled with the purpose to make good use of his high opportunities. Some of his propositions will excite criticism as too utopian, but let it not be forgotten that they are so, not because of anything inherent in their nature, but because the machinery of our modern free society is not yet so adjusted as to bring projects for the general good, such as those which occupy the mind of President GRANT, under control of men who will manage them wisely and well, in the spirit in which they are conceived.

It is certainly a relief, in the midst of political corruption and personal scheming, to find our Chief Executive occupied, not with projects of partisan advantage, but with those broad questions which relate to our national development. It may be that the public improvements suggested in the inaugural, and in various executive messages to Congress, are now impossible of realization, but the day will come when the recommendations there made will be recognized as sound in theory, and as giving proof that

our eighteenth President was in advance of the Governmental possibilities of his time. Certainly his broad conception of our national mission is in noble contrast to the narrow partisanship and the contemptible personal animosities which have led men, who are nothing if not statesmen, to oppose some of the Presidential purposes.

THE Forty-second Congress has adjourned, and we shall be able another week to present the most important bills relating to the Army and Navy in the shape in which they finally became laws. It would be only confusing to attempt to form any exact idea of what was and what was not agreed to between the two Houses, from the partial reports that have thus far reached us. The last days of the session were largely occupied with matters personal to the Congressmen themselves. The Credit Mobilier investigation, which has occupied so much of the session, resulted finally in the passage of a resolution censuring OAKES AMES, Republican, and JAMES BROOKS, Democrat; so honors are easy between the two political parties. The salary of the members of Congress was increased to \$7,500, no allowances to be made for mileage or postage. This increase is to date back to the commencement of the session just closed. The salary of the President is increased to \$50,000, and that of members of the Cabinet, the Vice-President, and the Speaker of the House, to \$10,000.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. SCOTT, Third Artillery, announces that his "Analytical Digest of the Military Laws of the United States" was placed in the hands of the publishers in December last, and will probably be ready for delivery to subscribers about the 1st of April next. Subscribers will be duly notified when and where to send their remittances.

BREVET Major-General Wm. F. Barry was the Grand Marshal of the great inauguration procession at Washington, and to his admirable management its orderly progress is largely due. Among his aides were Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Jas. P. Martin, A. A. G., Colonel Jas. C. McCoy, A. D. C. (first Lieutenant Fourth Artillery), Colonel J. E. Tourtellotte, A. D. C. (captain Seventh Cavalry), Brevet Major James G. C. Lee, A. Q. M., Captain A. H. Nickerson, Lieutenant-Commander F. Rogers, U. S. N., Lieutenant Fred. D. Grant, Fourth Cavalry, Lieutenant H. H. C. Dunwoody, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, Second Artillery, and Lieutenant H. W. Howgate, Twentieth Infantry.

The band of the Second Artillery was first in the procession. The first division, containing the Military and Naval Cadets and the Regular troops, was under command of Brevet Major-General E. Upton, U. S. A., and consisted of the Military Academy band, battalion U. S. Corps of Cadets, band of the Artillery School, U. S. A., battalion U. S. Foot Artillery, Light Battery A, Second regiment U. S. Artillery, Naval Academy band, battalion U. S. Naval Cadets, Marine band, battalion U. S. Marines. The third division was commanded by Colonel J. C. Audenried (captain Sixth Cavalry), and the fourth by Colonel John M. Bacon, (captain Ninth Cavalry). Other divisions were commanded or marshalled by militia officers or by civilians.

THE turbulent political elements in New Orleans continue to give our military authorities in this department abundant occupation. The latest phase of the political controversy is a conflict between a militia force acting under the authority of McEnery, one of the claimants of the position of Governor, and the police authorities of the city. The militia undertook to seize one of the station-houses on Wednesday last, and were driven off by the police, who opened fire with a field piece charged with grape. A number were killed and wounded; and from the appearance of things, it seems likely that a Gatling gun will be found an essential addition in New Orleans to the policeman's locust. A free fight seemed to be going on at last accounts between the militia and the police, with which the authorities at Washington had found it necessary to interfere. The press despatch states that Lieutenant Charles King, aide-de-camp to General Emory, arrived on the scene of action and asked for the commander of the mob. Some one informed the officer that this was not a mob, but real citizens of New Orleans. Colonel Ogden and General Waggaman coming up, Lieutenant King informed them that he came from General Emory, and

had orders to request the militia to disperse, adding, at the same time, that General Emory had received instructions to that effect from Washington. This request was complied with. About this time General Waggaman, commanding the militia, was met by Brevet Major-General C. H. Smith, colonel Nineteenth Infantry, in front of the Cathedral. General Smith requested General Waggaman, in the name of the United States, to disperse, which the latter at once complied with. Afterward the crowd gradually dispersed, and left the police in quiet possession of the buildings. The action of the United States troops was taken in obedience to the following telegram:

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1873.

General W. H. Emory, commanding Department of the Gulf, New Orleans, La.

The President directs you to prevent any violent interference with the State Government of Louisiana. Acknowledge receipt. W. T. SHERMAN, General.

By the launch of the composite screw gunboats *Zephyr* and *Ariel* from Chatham dockyard, on February 11, an addition has been made to a class of handy vessels in the British navy which will prove exceedingly useful for operations in rivers and shallow harbors where vessels of a larger size would be unable to enter. Each of the gunboats is built on the composite principle, iron being used wherever practicable, with an outside planking of wood. Being intended to carry an exceptionally heavy armament for their size, they are constructed of the greatest possible strength, while the machinery with which they will be supplied will enable them to steam at between nine and ten knots an hour. They are of the *Coquette* class, the only difference being that they are only supplied with an iron keel plate, having no keel, and consequently perfectly flat-bottomed, but to make up for this they are provided with two "bilge-keels." The dimensions of the vessels are—length, 125ft.; breadth, 23ft.; depth, 12ft.; tonnage, 307. It was originally intended that the tonnage should have been 295, but some alterations made in the beams after she had been commenced, allowed for the additional tonnage. The framework is of angle iron, 3in. by 3½in., and about 5-8 of an inch in thickness. The frames are about 1ft. 8in. apart. There is no skin of iron plates, but only two thicknesses of wood, 3in. and 2in. respectively, both laid horizontally. The armament will consist of two 64-pounder rifled guns and two 20-pounders. They are fitted with compound engines of 60-horse power (nominal); and are expected to indicate 360-horse power on trial. These vessels will carry about four days' consumption of coal. And are also fitted with one of Grifith's screws.

A DESPATCH from Paris March 3, 1873, announces that the case of the Memphis and El Paso Railway bond—variously known as the Transcontinental, Memphis, and Pacific Railroad, and as the Southern Transcontinental Railroad—frauds is fixed for trial, before the Criminal Tribunal of Paris, for Tuesday, the 4th of March. Major-General John C. Fremont, with six other persons named in the proceedings, will be arraigned before the court under indictments charging them, each and severally, with swindling divers personages by fraudulent sale of worthless American bonds to the extent of six millions of dollars. General Fremont has been cited to appear in person. He has replied to the summons by answering that he cannot get to Paris in time. The operations, many of them, came out in a report made by the late Senator Howard, of Michigan, from the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, on a bill to incorporate the "Southern Transcontinental Railway Company," and grant it the right of way, presented to the Senate April 23, 1870. By his report \$8,000,000 of these bonds were sold in Paris by false representations at sixty per cent., realizing at that rate \$4,800,000. The only defence was that the agents made these false representations without the authority of General Fremont.

THE resolution of the German naval administration to desist from building more large ironclads brings to a close a controversy that has been going on ever since 1867. At that time the first Prussian naval men began to urge the necessity of allowing small vessels, floating batteries, monitors, and torpedo-boats to preponderate in the navy, but their views were much opposed by the authorities. The outbreak of war in 1870, however, effected a radical change in the German naval policy. The Naval Commission appointed to report on measures to be adopted to ensure safety from French attack declared a flotilla of gunboats, monitors, and torpedo-boats indispensable, and all efforts have since been concentrated on the strengthening of coast defences by those means and by fortifications. Germany will, for the present, rest content with her three first-class and five second-class ironclads, and go on building small craft at any rate till 1877, if not longer.

GENERAL Edward Johnson died in Richmond, Va., on Sunday, February 23. He served with distinction in the Florida and Mexican wars as an officer of the United States Army, and during the late civil war fought with the South. His remains were laid in state in the Capitol, and the funeral took place on the following Sunday afternoon with military and civic honors. General Johnson was fifty-seven years of age.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## THE INCOME TAX.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: In your issue of the 22d instant you refer to the resolution of Mr. Porter, as made in the House of Representatives on February 3, 1873: in substance, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to refund to the officers and soldiers of the Army and Navy all moneys paid by them as "Income Tax." It is a decided satisfaction and pleasure to see justice done them occasionally, especially in this age when the Army and Navy are continually being made a "test-stone" of all economical (?) measures.

Then, too, such a resolution is in such noble contrast to the sentiments of men who hold to the opinion that Army officers should be retained in service only so long as they are capable of performing duties, and, when unfit, turn them out like old horses, to live as best they can, the Government having no obligation to care for them when broken down by long service, wounds and sickness; contending that the pay during service, and the West Point education bring a full compensation. This doctrine was upheld in Congress, and is only in keeping with the principles of a well-known Pennsylvania member, who upon the same grounds, refused to use his influence to obtain, or give a West Point or Naval appointment to the son of an old Army officer who had served thirty odd years. His plea was, "The Government had done enough for him."

Asking you to excuse this digression, I will return to the original reason of my letter, with which I started. This "Income Tax" if not illegally assessed, was illegally collected. The law says, a man shall pay a certain per centum of his annual income, whereas it takes no mathematician to see that a tax deducted from monthly pay by paymasters is not according to law, and exceeds the amount due, being a larger tax paid than a civilian pays upon a like income. An Army officer does not have the use of his full year's pay under this system. Suppose an officer draws pay for five six or ten months, paying tax monthly, and then dies, has he paid a just income tax on his annual (?) income? Army officers are too prone to give up, and submit to the loss of their rights and dues. GRIFFIN.

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1873.

## INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: We are very apprehensive that the prompt and forcible declaration of the General of the Army in reference to the culture, acquirements, and progress of American officers, will have a tendency to increase the evil he believes to have no existence. Those who strive to improve themselves will continue to do so from the pleasure they derive in their efforts, enhanced by the appreciation the General has shown of what they are and what they desire to be. But the immense number who rejoice in the sufficiency of their acquirements, the *habitudes* of the sutler shops and card tables, will take the flattering remarks of the General to themselves, and say it is ample proof that they have done all that is expected or required of them.

Any commanding officer will bear witness to the fact that a large number of the young men from the Military Academy make their loudest boasts on joining of having forgotten most, if not all, their West Point course. In fact, graduates, on casual visits to West Point, have before now patronizingly informed their former instructors that they never found, "on the plains or anywhere else they had been," any use for the *x* and *y* knowledge they had received from them. We very well know that, in our own arm of the service, the artillery, determined opposition has been made to any theory tending to increase or diffuse knowledge. The Artillery School had to struggle along against a pretty general feeling of unpopularity, and is only kept alive by the most cordial sympathy of the General and his belief in its usefulness.

On the reorganization of the Army two years ago an attempt was made to have promotion depend upon ability, and a law to that effect passed one house of Congress; but it was killed in the other by protests from officers of artillery. The graduates held that they had been examined all that was necessary, and those who were not graduates declared it was an attempt to crowd all out who were not from West Point. The actions of the boards of examination when the Army was expanded in 1866 also indicated as a requisite for an officer in the American Army a low standard of qualifications. Candidates who failed before our board not infrequently passed before that of a different arm.

A great deal of responsibility for mental inactivity in the Army rests upon the War Department. Seven years ago we emerged from a war of sufficient magnitude to demonstrate the organization, drill, equipment, and regulation best adapted to our wants. With the exception of Upton's Tactics, there is not to-day an official page of either regulation or tactics in use in the Army that differs from what was in force before we had the experience of the war. A large number of the officers now in the service are without a copy of the Regulations as they exist, and the War Department has been unable to furnish them for years. The Cavalry Tactics are perfectly obsolete and useless, and were first published, we believe, in 1831. The Heavy Artillery Manual is even more entirely out of date than the Cavalry Tactics, for the latter contains a description of the base that is still common to it and the cavalry; but in the former there is not a single piece of ordnance described that is now in the service, nor is there a drill in it that is applicable to any material now in use.

Several "cavalry boards" have produced revised sys-

tems of tactics for cavalry, but as yet they all repose in some pigeon-hole of the War Department. Two boards have sat upon a light artillery tactics, and each has produced a system, but neither has seen the light. A board was organized to incubate a heavy artillery tactics; but either the eggs were bad or the nest was broken by some of the hen-roosting inhabitants that are said to infest the vicinity of the board's meetings (Old Point Comfort), for it was disbanded, and has never had a successor. It is rumored that somebody in the War Department was heard to say that no heavy artillery tactics shall be published until all improvements in material cease. It is too much to believe, however, that even the War Department contains so veritable a Rip Van Winkle.

After all these boards had passed away came the *grand harmony board*, with instructions to prepare from the work of their predecessors a *single volume* that could be used indifferently in any arm. This board was also to decide the musket, the equipment, the ammunition, and the tent that would be suitable for the harmonious American soldier. Whether this board succeeded in producing works of command that would be intelligible and capable of execution alike by a trooper, an infantryman, a light artilleryman, or a 15-inch gun on a centre-pieute carriage, we do not know, for the results of their labors still repose upon file in the War Department.

We hold that, while the needs above described do not limit advancement and improvement in the general scope of the military profession, they are still sad drawbacks to the acquirements that are, as it were, the stepping stones to a general military education, and without which no officer can be considered valuable, let alone accomplished. We also trust we have instanced enough to induce the General of the Army to arouse and dispel a little of the lethargy that is beyond the reach of any but himself. X.

## A SUGGESTION FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Evidently your correspondent, who signs himself "Ten Years' Experience," has the right idea of the Navy as it is; his remarks have turned the channel of my thoughts to the common topic of complaint in the Navy. The Army is better provided for, and their interests jealously guarded and constantly furthered, while the Navy is left to shift for itself.

Now the truth is not always pleasant to listen to, particularly when it enables us to "see ourselves as others see us," but, nevertheless, I propose to give a "bird's eye view" of both branches of the service.

The Army is a community in itself, each office has its dignity, and that dignity is jealously sustained when "on duty," but in "cit's" clothes, and in a common cause, they are united; the juniors wish a reform, they meet their seniors (as man should meet man) on equal footing, and have a "big talk;" if they ask for support or advice they get it.

The seniors in turn find ready allies in the juniors, and the united forces carry the day.

Superiors support their inferiors (in rank) because they take an interest in those who are to succeed them; they gladly assist them to keep up with the improvements of the times, and it gives them pleasure to see the "youngsters" contented, happy, and comfortable.

Thus they are taught to look hopefully to the future, when they, too, will enjoy all the immunities arising from the privileges they now assist their seniors to gain. Thus they are encouraged to aim high, to "aim their arrows at the sun."

The Secretary of War is a *soldier*, who takes pride in assisting his officers in backing them up in their appeals and in seeing justice done them (he knows what they require); his office door is open for them to enter and consult him. They have a chance to ask for what the law entitles them to, and they get it without delays.

In the Navy the case is somewhat different; it, too, is a community, but a community of hostile rings; each grade stands alone. Should one have the temerity to propose a measure for its own benefit, the others by a tacit alliance oppose it. If the young officers attempt to enlist the seniors in any project, ten to one their case will not be heard through. They are "bluffed off" and reminded that *youngsters* never had such things in the "old Navy." (All of which is very true. There are many things that the old Navy were not bothered with, as for example, steamships, iron-clads, torpedoes, "big guns," graduates of the Naval Academy, etc.) After one or two such repulsions, the young officers will very naturally not overexert themselves to help the "Retired Pay Bill" particularly, as many of the officers about to retire cannot see that it will benefit them to help a bill for commutation for quarters for young officers; why should they, so long as they themselves are very comfortably provided with a house, in some cases large enough for several families?

Of course the young officers are not going to be asked to assist the "Retiring Bill;" it would never do to take them into consultation with the old aristocratic Navy that dates back to the days of *Bentley* shrouds and spritsails.

The consequence of all this nonsense is, that none are benefited. Even a direct violation or a ridiculous interpretation of laws for the benefit of officers is not even questioned.

The game of "you scratch my back and I will scratch yours," is not popular, except in the staff; they are united, and the result of their unity in a common cause must be apparent to every unprejudiced mind. Why cannot a club or society be established to further the united and individual interests of all, and do away with all this nonsense of aristocracy in a Republican Navy; a society in which the views of a junior member will be received and replied to with the same courtesy as those of the "Ancient Mariner?"

Such a society, if properly and impartially conducted would benefit all. When business of the club does not demand the attention of its members, the organization

can be kept up by discussion of various professional topics through the medium of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. I think no one will claim that the present able discussion of the relative merits of the Lay and Ericsson torpedoes has not benefited all by directing thought on that subject. REFORMER.

## BARRACK MASTERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: I see that Congress contemplates adding to the Army a number of commissary sergeants to be permanently stationed at posts in the same manner as are ordnance sergeants. There is much good in this idea, and many an unfortunate subaltern will have occasion to bless the day the proposition becomes a law. As it now is, we too frequently see young lieutenants, without administrative or clerical ability, saddled with the duties of acting assistant quartermaster and acting commissary of subsistence, and left to learn the secret of successful administration, and the intricacies of accounts, from statements of differences, and threatening letters foreshadowing a raid upon their pay. The commissary sergeant (if he become a fact), thoroughly conversant with all the details of his department, and a good clerk as he ought to be, will remove much of this burden, and prove not only a blessing to the officer, but a benefit to the United States.

Might not this idea of permanency, which works so admirably in the case of ordnance sergeants, and from which so much is expected in the case of the proposed commissary sergeants, be advantageously extended to a commissioned grade? Any officer who has witnessed a change of garrison at a permanent post, cannot fail to have observed the absolute waste and wanton destruction of property which invariably accompanies such a movement. The outgoing garrison, always hard-up for lumber, and regardless of the comfort of its successors, appropriates many of the shelves and other useful fixtures provided by their quartermaster during their stay, but for which he is not responsible. Pieces of stove furniture, to which some chronic cook has become attached, disappear, and even articles which from their nature cannot be carried, are wantonly destroyed. True, it is the duty of officers to prevent such vandalism, but in attending to what they are to take with them, they too often have not the time to attend to what is to be left behind. Now if we had an officer permanently attached to every post as barrack master, and responsible for all the buildings, barrack furniture and fixtures, much of this waste and destruction would be avoided. Such an officer could, I think, be provided without increasing the Army. The retired list doubtless contains many who would be able and willing to undertake such service. The last Register shows a list of eighty-nine captains and sixty-two lieutenants. Surely from among these a sufficient number would be found for all the permanent posts willing to undertake the duty for the full pay of their grade. C.

FORT H—, February 20, 1873.

## ARMY PAYMENTS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

"Audiatur et altera pars."

SIR: Your correspondent "C" contends as a general fact that the visit of the paymaster is the prelude to a ten days' carnival of drunkenness, absenteeism, and desertion. If he restricted his assertion to his own station, nobody could find fault with it. But in generalizing it he commits a grave mistake, if not more. On my own station, where three companies and a regimental band are garrisoned, in the vicinity of a large city where ample occasions and accommodations are offered for debauching, not a single man could be found after pay day drunk enough to justify his confinement, and only four men absent more than one roll-call.

As to the assertion that soldiers take to stimulants as ducks do to water, I beg to state that the use of intoxicating liquors is not more frequent in the Army than in civil life. For proof, *vide* the police reports of our large cities, drinking liquor seems to be rather a national than a military vice. We have here on our post a Total Abstinence Association of more than fifty members—nearly one-third of the command.

That a recruit who in civil life has earned a reputation for steady habits, experiences a sensation akin to recklessness, which sweeps him into the maelstrom of dissipation, we most emphatically deny. If an enlisted man frequents saloons and liquor stores, he does so in most cases more for the sake of company to relieve his mind from the oppressive, dull routine in the garrison. Give him an opportunity of a reading-room accessible at all hours between reveille and tattoo, encourage gymnastic games and exercises, feed him as well as, under existing regulations, can be done, I assure you he will seldom resort to taverns.

As a remedy against this universal drunkenness (the existence of which in the Army we totally deny), "C" recommends the abolition of pay-day, and payment after expiration of term of service, enforcing at the same time the dead letter law of commissaries keeping small stores. Now while the commissaries of subsistence agree to furnish us with books and newspapers of our own choice, will he keep a photographic gallery, where we can have our pictures taken for the dear ones at home? Will they agree to furnish the married people calico and other dry goods for dresses for their wives and children, baby clothes, and diapers, and nursing bottles? Or must they wait for such articles until the expiration of term of service? Have the laundresses, who wash our clothes, to wait also for our discharge until they are paid? No, sir, in all kindness be it stated, your remedy is not a specific. Men who have an inordinate craving for liquors, will soon provide the means to satisfy it by selling their clothing, stealing, etc. The only remedy for the disease (if it exist to that extent) lies in the strict observation of Colonel Gibbon's circular to the recruiting officers.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.



AN ANNOTATED LETTER.

A PRINTED LETTER FROM A STAFF OFFICER TO HIS FRIEND THE CONGRESSMAN, WITH ANNOTATIONS.

Question 2, page 3.

In all occupations of life, whether professional, scientific, commercial, or mechanical, through all their various ramifications, the doctrine of specialties is well established. Division of labor, and personal accountability within prescribed limits of duty, are absolutely essential to the execution of schemes of any magnitude. The nearer and more direct the individual is brought to specific objects or duties, the more satisfactorily, economically, and intelligently will those objects be attained or those duties performed. The application of the doctrine to the execution of so vast a scheme as that of the military state, is a matter of absolute necessity and its application in time of peace is a question of degree only.

Are the duties of the Ordnance Corps assigned to it upon this accepted doctrine of specialties? What is the special connection between the strength of gunpowder and harness leather? or between the characteristics of iron ore and a cavalry saddle? But if organized specialties must prevail in the Army, surely the officers who are responsible for, and thoroughly understand, the construction of mortar wagons and siege and field carriages, should construct all army wagons and ambulances, unless there is another corps of specialists to attend to nothing but this branch of the trade. To have one set of elegant and accomplished specialists constructing mortar wagons and gunpowder, while another set construct different kinds of wagons, and houses, and pantaloons, does not strike one outside of the Army staff as according with the doctrine of specialties.

Page 9.

From 1821 to 1832, and so far as the improvement of the material of the Ordnance Department was concerned, the merged period may be considered one of utter stagnation.

This may be so, but it is an eccentric fact. This merging was only in name (as this printed letter shows), and not in fact. The duties were kept distinct. The Chief of Ordnance during the merged period was also chief both before and after this period, and bears a respected name in the corps. The names of the officers on permanent ordnance duty figure, too, in the organized and separate corps. We see no way of accounting for their doing worse than usual during the merged period, unless they were working so hard to get the organization and luxuries we see in the Ordnance Corps that they had no time for their more legitimate duties. Comparing us with foreign nations, perhaps we did not do much worse during the merged period than we do to-day.

Page 10.

"It was not until after the corps was revived in 1832, as a body of 'specialists,' that improvements in the various arms and other munitions of war were undertaken and accomplished;" "and its services during that long period of forty years, embracing the Mexican and Indian wars and the great Rebellion, fully attest its efficiency and success."

Mud should not be thrown at our brethren of the bursting bomb, and it is well enough for our friend of the legal lore to magnify his office. But when his expressive *esprit de corps* becomes an argument for the maintenance of an objectionable system, it must be met, though not very pointedly at present. Shall we then remind him of the date of the adoption of breech-loading small-arms by a nation without an ordnance corps, and that the corps of specialists with which we are blessed has prevented our adopting any such system up to the present day? Or of the rifled sea-coast guns and mortars of other nations, and ask which of our forts are bristling with them? The French used rifled cannon in their Italian war; may we inquire what proportion of our rifled guns during the first two years of the Rebellion were made by private individuals? Or shall we inquire at all into the comical graspingness and failures of this corps, "of fully attested efficiency and success" during the Mexican war? I wish to attach no blame to them, for ought we to expect men to be good wheelwrights and harness-makers and at the same time successful artillerymen? This mounted corps (you know an officer cannot possibly superintend the casting of a 15-inch gun except on horseback, alas for our poor Navy!) is always just about to do something. The world is given to understand that it is about to do something now, so we must all stand prepared to be astonished at what the mountain brings forth! No one who has studied it can avoid admitting the true, and faithful, and stalwart genius of Rodman, nor avoid sympathizing with him during the long years of his depressing and dreary effort to get the officers of his corps to see the truth of what he told them. No wonder that he made arrangements to resign his commission. But at last he did lift the sluggish mass upon his shoulders, and held it there through life. And now that they are taking his glory to sugar-coat the whole corps withal, can they not find some Hercules to hold them up for the nonce while Rodman takes his rest?

APPENDIX.

Page 1.

Since the passage of the act creating the present system, the Artillery School of practice has been established at Fortress Monroe, with which is connected a branch of the Ordnance Department, having an artillery laboratory and workshops for constructing gun-carriages and artillery equipments generally. By the regulations of the school it is made the duty of the officers to give personal attention to the construction of artillery carriages and equipments, and to the preparation of all descriptions of ammunition. The means provided at this school give to artillery officers much greater facilities for acquiring a useful knowledge of ordnance duties than a temporary location at an arsenal would do, for at the school of practice they not only witness the construction of all the various equipments of artillery in all their details, but, at the same time, the practical uses of the articles made, in the daily field practice; and this is done without separating the officers from their companies or from their regular duties in the line.

Ahem!

Page 15.

But the duty of devising and of deciding on the plans and models of all the various arms, artillery, and other military equipments which are provided by the Ordnance Department, is a matter of a much more important character, and requires much higher and more varied attainments in those who perform it. The qualifications requisite for a judicious performance of this branch of service, involving as they do a familiar acquaintance with the exact sciences, and with mechanical philosophy, both theoretical and practical, are to be attained only by long experience and assiduous application, joined with an aptitude to such pursuits.

We maintain that under the present organization there is no adequate method adopted for testing an officer's natural and requisite "aptitude to such pursuits" before he is commissioned into the corps, nor for separating him from uncongenial pursuits when his inaptness is proved. The young ordnance officers are, as a class, so nearly similar to those assigned to the line that this peculiar fitness for a special duty should be the prime consideration in their appointment. If a cadet graduates tenth in his class he is commissioned into the Ordnance Corps, and let him be never so inapt at it, still he must continue to superintend construction and pretend to "devise and determine, etc.," until he reaches the end of his calendar. This corps possesses more creature comforts than the other branches of the service, and few young men having once enjoyed will voluntarily relinquish them and go to roughing it.

But class standing at West Point is no test of mechanical genius, nor of a taste for the natural sciences; so it is not specially surprising to note among these officers, who are supposed to possess unusually "high and varied attainments," some dunderheads who have been appointed through favoritism into the corps for the sake of its comforts, and some who were once acknowledged to be young men of bright parts, but who have gone to seed amid the uncongenial pursuits assigned to them from their youth upwards by the routine of promotion. The corps attaches so much importance to "devising" that we wonder that it does not die and devise its assets to those to whom they properly belong.

Page 16.

The reasons which were assigned for blending the ordnance with the artillery service were that the officers of the latter might thereby be enabled to acquire some practical knowledge of artillery construction. The advantages anticipated in this respect, it is believed, have not been realized to any considerable extent. But whatever may be the benefits resulting from this feature, they may be secured by limiting its operations to the junior grades. By making a separate and permanent provision for the senior officers of the ordnance service, for those upon whom its most responsible trusts would necessarily devolve, and by providing that the junior officers shall be detailed from the regiments, the measure would combine the advantages of both plans.

This measure of General Bomford's is worthy of consideration. The author of our printed letter says the Ordnance Corps is misnamed. Why not mete out Bomford's small measure of justice? Call the Ordnance Corps by its proper name, and assign it to duty accordingly, and allow the artillery to whom this duty naturally pertains, to superintend the construction of gunpowder and cannon, neither of which are now made in our arsenals.

ARTILLERY.

(From the New York Times.)

ARMY OFFICERS AND THE COAST SURVEY.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In the editorial columns of the Sunday (February 23) edition of your paper appears a slur upon the scientific officers of the United States Army, so gross and unjust that it must have been written under a misapprehension of the real facts of the case, as your paper is generally characterized by its high regard for truth, and exerts its consequent influence upon the intelligent classes of the community.

I allude to the following paragraph in your editorial in reference to the transfer of the Coast Survey to the Army, viz.: "The number of our Army officers who are anything like competent to take part in the prosecution of such work, to say nothing of its direction, is exceedingly small; so that the immediate consequence of a transfer of the Coast Survey work to military control must be either a great degradation in its quality, or else its prosecution by scientific civilians placed in the false and unjust position of underlings to military officers, often inferior to themselves in everything but military rank. Civilians doing the work (as in the survey of the North and Northwestern lakes), while shoulder-straps maintain the dignity, and take the largest portion of the pay and credit."

With reference to the policy of transferring the Coast Survey to the Army I have nothing to say at present, although its great founder, and the man who made it what it is, was an Army officer and graduate of West Point in the United States Corps of Engineers, Alexander D. Bache. He has frequently told me he believed the education and training of West Point to be the best scientific instruction to be got anywhere.

What I wish particularly to deny is the statement that in the survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes the work is done by civilians and the pay and credit taken by the officers. The present superintendent of the Lake Survey (like his predecessors) is an eminent scientific man, General Comstock, so well known as an engineer on General Grant's staff during the war. Every officer on lake survey duty is in all respects fitted to do the scientific work required. The work is not laid out by any civilian, but by the superintendent, and the details committed to the subordinate officers, who perform the very scientific instrumental manipulations and mathematical calculations which in your article it is said they are unfitted to do. There are three or four civilians who have co-ordinate commands with the younger officers and perform exactly the same duties; but most of the civilians are very young university graduates, who are occupied as mere mechanical calculators. The duties here are varied, some requiring more, some less scientific attainment; but the special triangulation and determination of latitude and longitude, the mathematical and instrumental work of which is carried on by officers, require a complete working knowledge of the highest mathematics; and I have never heard of an officer called upon incompetent to perform it, and the officers are detailed indiscriminately from the United States Corps of Engineers.

Again, the Signal Service is carried on to great extent by Army officers, and at my recent visit to the bureau in Washington the generalization of the reports and the prognostication of the weather were being done by a West Point officer.

If it were not for drawing this letter out to an undue length, I could give a list of the numerous scientific

works prosecuted by Army officers, prosecuted, too, with success and marked ability, and recognized as such in every country. In a word, the Scientific Corps of our Army compares favorably, so far as the scientific work in the line of profession is concerned, with any organization in the world. I have only to say that the person who gave you the statements about the United States Lake Survey was grossly misinformed.

AN EX-OFFICER OF ENGINEERS,  
Formerly stationed on duty upon the survey of the  
Northern and Northwestern Lakes.  
NEW YORK, Monday, February 24, 1873.

FOR the benefit of our bachelor readers we reproduce, without charge, the following, which appears in the advertising columns of the New York Tribune. Proof that her correspondent is a regular subscriber to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL will, no doubt, be accepted by any reasonable young lady as sufficient evidence of Christian character:

NOTICE TO GENTLEMEN.—A fair, well-educated young lady of considerable fortune, and the daughter of very respectable parents, is hereby offered as a wife to any Christian gentleman, not above 25 years of age. The reasons for it are very respectable and satisfactory. Gentlemen inclined to accept are kindly requested to state their professional calling in their reply, and give their address under A. B. C., Letter Box 2,763, St. Louis, Mo.

ADVISED from Alexandria, Egypt, of the 30th of January, inform us of the death of C. E. Hunt, a major of the Egyptian army, and formerly an officer on board the American rebel cruiser *Shenandoah*. The Major went out riding from his residence at Bulkeley station, Ramleh. His horse was annoyed by dogs, and turning to drive them off he lost control of the horse, was carried to his own front yard, and, just at the gate, was dashed to the ground. Either on the gate, the post, or a low wall inside, his head received a terrible blow, which fractured the skull and rendered him insensible. He soon rallied a little and spoke a few incoherent sentences, but fell into a stupor, which ended in death on the 28th of January. His remains were buried in the Protestant Cemetery with military honors, and the funeral was largely attended. The religious services were conducted by Rev. J. W. Yule, D. D., Scotch chaplain, assisted by Rev. S. C. Ewing, American missionary. He leaves a widow and one child, who are at the house of the Rev. David Strang, at Ramleh, and will stay there till they can leave for America.

A TELEGRAM from Wilmington, N. C., March 1, says: "In pursuance of the enlightened policy recently characteristic of the Egyptian government frequently manifested by the employment of distinguished American military officers, Federal and Confederate, General Colstan, an ex-Confederate, has just been made Professor of Geology, with semi-military duties, in the University at Cairo. Colstan was with Stonewall Jackson in the Faculty of the Virginia Military Institute, and commanded Jackson's old division at Chancellorsville, besides performing valuable service in North Carolina and Georgia. An experienced soldier and ripe scholar, he will be a valuable addition to the corps of American officers in the service of the Khedive. General Colstan's rank and emoluments are worthy of his American reputation and of the high position in the Egyptian service which he has accepted."

THE Committee of the Junior Naval Professional Association of England, offer a prize of 50 guineas for the best essay on "The tactics of a naval battle in the present day. What is the influence of the modern construction of ships and guns, of the use of the ram, torpedo, and other novel weapons, on the tactics of a great naval action?" The following are the conditions under which it will be awarded: Competition is freely open to the navy and the public. The essays must be forwarded to the hon. secretary before the 1st of November, 1873. The essays to be strictly anonymous, but each to have a motto, and to be accompanied by a sealed envelope with the motto written outside, and the name of the competitor inside. The essays will be submitted for selection to Admirals Sir Alexander Milne, G. C. B., A. P. Ryder, and A. C. Key, C. B., F. R. S. The essays will, if convenient, be published by the Association.

THE following table gives the total of appropriations made for the year ending June 30, 1874, as compared with the same for the previous fiscal year:

	1872-73.	1873-74.
Indian.....	\$6,349,462 04	\$5,364,000 00
Pensions.....	30,480,000 00	30,000,000 00
Legislative, executive, and judicial.....	18,587,915 74	17,063,184 80
Consular and Diplomatic.....	1,219,659 00	1,052,466 00
Navy.....	18,296,733 95	22,112,018 50
Fortifications.....	1,985,000 00	1,890,000 00
Post-office.....	28,600,291 81	32,476,787 00
Military Academy.....	326,132 00	346,017 50
Army.....	28,560,615 82	31,192,953 84
Sundry civil expenses.....	19,528,523 52	31,269,966 66
River and harbor.....	5,278,700 10	6,193,460 00
Deficiencies.....	6,029,756 96	10,766,559 50
Miscellaneous.....	3,901,899 83	8,000,000 00
Total.....	\$170,278,564 22	\$195,536,333 80

LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

THE following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the date given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

MARCH 4.	
Atkinson, John R., Captain.	Keller, G. S., Captain.
Bonj, Vorgel, Captain.	Lee, Thos. S., Captain.
Devereux, A. P., General.	Murriett, J. C., Captain.
Fau, F. C., Colonel.	Peabody, Captain.
Johnson, C. J., Colonel.	Walck, Fred., Captain.

FEBRUARY 28.

Harris, S. D., Colonel.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE INAUGURATION PARADE.**—As a military display, aside from the Regular troops and some half a dozen militia organizations, the whole parade was a failure, and not to be compared to an ordinary parade of even a brigade of the First division National Guard of New York. In actual numbers, including everything military and civic, we should think, it would scarcely equal in strength a First or Second division parade. The detachment and piebald appearance of the display was anything but pleasing to the military eye, and the grotesque appearance of some portions of the parade must have awakened the sense of ridicule on the part of spectators, particularly of the Diplomatic Corps and other foreign representatives. There was a lack of solidity to the marching column, and great tendency to the fuss and feathers of the militia of times before the war. The majority of the smaller detachments of militia which participated had local, and in some instances national histories, and the date of organization of some goes back to the times of the Revolution. And these organizations celebrated their antiquity by adopting the dress of times gone by. The Fifth New York, the Second Connecticut, the Fifth Maryland, Third New Jersey, and the Duquesne Grays, of Pittsburg, Pa., were the strongest of the regimental organizations, and would have formed the largest portion of the parade had not the unfortunate delays of transportation prevented the two former from actually joining the column. Both these organizations numbered over six hundred men, and for general soldierly appearance and extended fronts would have borne off the palm, so far as the militia were concerned.

The Second Connecticut, Colonel Stephen R. Smith, passed through New York city early on Monday evening, en route to Washington, and were the recipients of courtesies from the Seventy-first and Fifth New York, the former offering a collation to the Connecticut boys at its regimental armory, and the latter afterwards escorting the regiment from Fourteenth street to the Jersey City depot, the Second embarking for Washington at least half an hour ahead of the Fifth, and arriving, through some unexplainable reason, three hours later in Washington. The Second, which left New York at half-past eight p. m., arrived in Washington at four p. m. the next day; and the Fifth, Colonel Spencer, which left at nine p. m., arrived at about one p. m., or just as the last division of the procession was passing in review before the President and other distinguished representatives. Colonel "Charlie," however, with good tact, not to be outdone, hurriedly disembarked his numerous command, and made a forced march of over two miles in the face of a biting March wind, and reached Pennsylvania avenue just as the left of the procession column passed, and paid the honor of a marching salute to the President. The position of the regiment, however, rendered this military ceremony rather awkward, the Fifth being forced to march by on the left. The regiment, which was in marching order, overcoats rolled, and wearing the soldierly Prussian helmets, made a splendid appearance, and called forth the most flattering encomiums. Colonel Spencer was the only officer mounted, he being the only officer who received his horse in time. The regiment at the conclusion of the parade marched to the Columbia Barracks, where the men got their first meal since leaving New York. The building, however, was found too cold, and entirely unsuitable for quartering the men; so on Tuesday evening they had to be quartered all over the city, the field and staff occupying "standing room" at the Arlington House.

The Second Connecticut, on arrival, was reviewed by Governor Cooke of the District of Columbia at the court-house, and, despite its almost twenty-four hours of tiresome and sleepless railroad travelling, made a magnificent display. We have not the space to particularize the number of militia detachments that took part in this eventful military display, which comprised some thirty in number; but, in addition to those already mentioned, those most conspicuous for good marching and soldierly bearing were the Old Guard of New York, Major McLean; Company A, St. Louis National Guard; First Troop Philadelphia, Boston Lancers, Albany (N. Y.) Burgesses Corps, and State Fencibles, Philadelphia. The Fifth Maryland, ten commands twelve files strong. Colonel Jenkins, made a particularly handsome appearance, and scarcely an organization in the column compared with them in general bearing. The piercing cold weather tended to detract largely from the display, and affected the steadiness of the column to no small degree. The procession was divided into twelve divisions, the Eleventh division (eleventh amendment) to a large extent being composed of colored military and civic organizations, the appearance of some of which was so ridiculous as to almost amount to a burlesque parade.

**THE NEW YORK MILITARY RIDING CLUB.**—This association has completed its organization by the adoption of a constitution and by-laws and election of officers, and will shortly inaugurate its system of equestrian drill. The objects of the club are to encourage a spirit of emulation and improvement in horsemanship, and to promote a better acquaintance among the officers of the First division of the National Guard of the State of New York. Quarters have been provided for the club at the Riding School in Thirteenth street near Fifth avenue, where every facility for carrying into effect the design of the association will be afforded. The success of the National Rifle Association in inducing

competition and improvement in marksmanship leads the promoters of the Riding Club to hope that a similar result will attend their efforts to interest the officers of the National Guard in a no less important branch of military training. The best talent procurable in the shape of a master of horse will be offered to the members, and no pains will be spared to secure the accomplishment of the purpose of the association. Membership in the club is attended with but small expense, as there is no initiation fee required, and the monthly dues have been fixed at two dollars. The authorities having granted the gratuitous use of the Riding School to the club no assessment or increase of dues need be apprehended, as the only expense of any magnitude will be the salary of the instructor. Quite a number of officers of the First division have already signed the roll, and others have signified their intention to join. It is to be hoped that due interest will be taken in this praiseworthy undertaking, and that the officers of the division will aid and encourage an organization that cannot but increase the efficiency of the National Guard. The officers of the club are as follows: President, Colonel Frederick Vilmar, Eleventh regiment; First Vice-President, Major W. J. A. McGrath, Twenty-second regiment; Second Vice-President, Captain D. D. Wylie, Washington Gray Troop; Treasurer, Major Thos. L. Raymond, Seventy-first regiment; Secretary, Captain Henry H. Parker, First division staff. We cordially commend the objects of the club, and trust that it will have the success it deserves. Having often had occasion to criticize the horsemanship of mounted officers, we readily appreciate the necessity for this organization, which promises to be of great service in developing one of the most important of soldierly accomplishments.

**FORTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Austen, is ordered to assemble at the armory in fatigue uniform and white cross belts for drill and instruction as follows: Companies G, F, A, I, and B, March 10; Companies K, E, D, and C, March 11; the regiment on Friday, March 21. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. The regiment will likewise assemble in dress uniform for dress parade and review March 27. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. On the 27th inst. the field and staff will report to the colonel, and the non-commissioned staff, band and drum corps to the adjutant, at 7:45 p. m. Allen C. Bush, major; Joseph N. Creamer, first lieutenant Company I; George W. Averell, captain Company I, and William Howell Taylor, chaplain, have resigned. Bernard Peters has been appointed chaplain, vice W. H. Taylor, resigned; and Edward McIntyre, to be drum-major, vice H. D. Rohlfis, resigned. Lee Nutting has been elected captain of Company I, vice G. W. Averell, resigned; Edward Lawrence, second lieutenant Company G, vice Jas. Davidson, resigned; and James C. Bloom, first lieutenant Company A, vice Wm. C. Weatherbee, appointed quartermaster. Thomas Browne, Company D; Anthony W. Thomas, Company B, and John Dorsett, Company I, have been discharged by reason of physical disability; and Andrew G. Waring, sergeant-drummer Company I; Isaac F. Graham, Company G, and Donald A. Manson, Company I, by reason of expiration of term of service. Manuel H. Phillips, Company E, has been expelled for neglect of duty and non-payment of indebtedness.

**THIRTY-SECOND INFANTRY.**—The companies of this regiment, Colonel Roehr, have commenced drilling by division and will continue alternately until March 4. These drills will be under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel John Rueger. The regiment will drill by wing as follows: Right wing, Companies D, G, B, and F, March 19 and April 16; left wing, Companies H, C, E, and A, March 21 and April 18. The regiment will assemble March 28 and April 25. Roll-call at 8 o'clock p. m. The division and wing drills will be attended in fatigue uniform (white gloves); the drills by regiment in full uniform.

**FIRST INFANTRY.**—This regiment, Colonel Webster, is ordered to assemble in full dress uniform at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, March 18, for inspection and review by Brevet Major-General W. H. Morris, Inspector-General of the State of New York. Roll-call of companies at 7:45 p. m. precisely. Fine for non-attendance, six dollars.

**TWELFTH INFANTRY.**—The regiment (except band) is ordered to parade for drill, in chasseur uniform (with leggings), at the State Arsenal, March 10. Assembly at 8 o'clock p. m. The following non-commissioned officers, having passed the board of examination, have been granted warrants: Sergeants Daniel Brown, Company F; William S. Paige, Company G; and William Court, Company K; Corporals Wm. O. Miller and Patrick McNulty, Company C, and Charles Melber, Company H. The examining board recommends the names of Sergeants Daniel Brown, Company F, and William S. Paige, Company G, for especial mention, they having displayed remarkable proficiency, and passed most excellent examinations. Sergeant Charles P. Smith, Company F, is reduced to the ranks for disobedience of orders and neglect of duty. In view of the approaching removal to new quarters, the members of the regiment having clothing or property of any description in the lockers at the armory, Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, are required to remove the same, leaving the keys either in the lockers, or in charge of their captains. Commandants of companies are directed to see that all the lockers are ready for removal by the 20th of March next.

**THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.**—The field and line officers, ser-

geant-major, non-commissioned officers, general guides, and markers, and a detail of eight files from each company of this command will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal on Wednesday, the 12th inst., and Thursday, the 20th, at 7:30 p. m. The field officers, adjutant, sergeant-major, color-sergeant, general guides, markers, and Companies B, H, E, C, and A, comprising the right wing, will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal on Tuesday, the 25th inst., at 7:30 p. m. The same, with Companies I, D, G, and F, comprising the left wing, will assemble in fatigue uniform for drill and instruction at the State Arsenal on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 7:30 p. m.

**Honorably Discharged.**—George H. Robertson and John King, Company E; William R. Kerr and William J. Hoeford, Company F; Henry L. Nelson, Company G; Henry McKean, Company I. Resignations—Captain Smith H. Wing, resignation accepted December 20, 1872; Lieutenant John H. Hunter, resignation accepted November 15, 1872. Promoted—First Lieutenant John Pedroncelli to be captain, vice Wing, resigned. Elected—Frank G. Richardson, to be second lieutenant, vice Wheeler, dismissed; Robert Bartholomee, to be first lieutenant, vice Pedroncelli, promoted.

**AMENDING THE CODE.**—The following bill was, says the Brooklyn Times, prepared and sent to the Hon. Frederick Cocheu. We understand, it adds, that the bill in all its features does not meet with the approval of the leading military men of the State, but that portion of section 3 which we have put in italics is said to be urged as peculiarly proper, and is likely in some form to be enacted into law this winter.

**AN ACT** to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the enrolment of the militia, for the organization of the National Guard of the State of New York, and for the public defence, and entitled "the Military Code," passed March 17, 1870, being chapter 80 of the Laws of 1870.

*The people of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:*

SECTION 1. Section 3 of said act is amended to read as follows:

3. All commissioned officers who shall have served as such in the militia or the National Guard of this State, or in any one of the United States, for the term of five years; but no officer shall be so exempt, unless he shall have been honorably discharged from said service after having served the said term of five years; and, also, all supernumerary commissioned officers who have complied with the provisions of section twenty-four of this act.

SEC. 2. Section 4 of said act is amended to read as follows:

4. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private, who shall have performed service in any regiment, battalion, troop, battery, or company of the National Guard for the term of five years, and been honorably discharged therefrom.

SEC. 3. Section 253 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 253. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the National Guard shall be held to duty therein for the term of five years, unless disability after enlistment shall incapacitate him to perform such duty, and he shall be regularly discharged in consequence thereof, by the command of his regiment, battalion, or separate troop or battery. Every commissioned officer and every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the National Guard shall be exempt from jury duty, and shall be entitled to a deduction from the assessed valuation of his real and personal property, to the amount of one thousand dollars, during the time he shall perform military duty; and every such person who shall have so served five years and been honorably discharged, shall forever after be exempt from jury duty, and any non-commissioned officer, musician, and private of the National Guard on being honorably discharged as herein provided, and may re-enlist annually thereafter for a further term or terms of one year, and in case of such re-enlistment said non-commissioned officer, musician, and private shall be held to all the duties and shall be entitled to all the privileges and exemptions conferred upon him by reason of original enlistment. No non-commissioned officer, musician, or private in the National Guard shall be discharged from service except for physical disability or expiration of term of service of original enlistment or of a re-enlistment. Discharges for physical disability shall be given only upon the certificate of the regimental or battalion surgeon, and in case of a separate troop or battery upon the certificate of the surgeon of the division or brigade to which such separate troop or battery is attached; and no member of any troop, battery, or company shall be discharged from service except upon the certificate of the commanding officer of his troop, battery, or company that such member has turned over or satisfactorily accounted for all property issued and charged to him. Commanding officers of regiments, battalions, and separate troops or batteries shall make returns to the Adjutant-General on the first day of January and July in each year, of all discharges granted by them during the previous six months, giving names and grades of the persons so discharged, and the causes for which discharged. Every non-commissioned officer, musician, and private who may have enlisted in the National Guard since the first day of July in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-one, and who is at the passage of this act in service, shall not be entitled to a discharge until the expiration of five years from the date of the passage of this act; and the provisions of this act, except as to re-enlistment, shall not extend to any who may have enlisted previous to the said first day of July, 1871.

SEC. 4. Section 254 of said act is amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 254. Whenever any non-commissioned officer, musician, or private, of any troop, battery, or company, shall have performed service in such troop, battery, or company for the term of five years from the time of his enlistment therein, properly uniformed, armed, and equipped according to the provisions of this act, he shall be furnished, on application by the commanding officer of such troop, battery, or company with a certificate duly setting forth such facts, which shall, for all purposes, be deemed presumptive evidence thereof.

SEC. 5. Section thirteen of said act is hereby amended to read as follows:

(Insert section thirteen, except change word *seen* in last line to *five*.)

**WEBSTER LIGHT GUARD.**—A large number of ladies and gentlemen assembled Wednesday evening at the State Arsenal in New York to witness an exhibition drill of this company (E, Twelfth Infantry), and to listen to a concert by Connor's Forty-seventh regiment band. The company was under the command of Captain Chas. E. Sprague, who put them through the manual of arms, loading, and firing, skirmish drill, and street-firing and company movements. The company numbered twelve files, and showed commendable proficiency in the movements, which excited frequent applause from the spectators. One unfortunate dropped his musket on bringing it to a carry, some too bewitching Carrie in the audience confusing him for the moment, doubtless, with her glances.

Among those present at the drill were Generals Shaler and Woodward, General Morris and General Knox, of the Governor's staff, Colonels Ward, Woodward, and Heath, Colonel



Andrew Smith, adjutant-general of the Sixth division, and Major Partridge.

Some portions of the drill were exceedingly well performed; but it was very evident, from the length of the programme and the time taken in its execution, that the "Websters," to use a homely phrase, had offered "too much pork for a shilling;" so that a goodly portion of the spectators were compelled to leave before the programme was concluded. Had we the space, we should attempt a criticism, but will merely close this brief report by stating that the latter portion of the company movements was the main and best feature of the military proceedings. Despite evident nervousness, however, the company well sustained its reputation as a well drilled command.

**THE NEW PARADE GROUND.**—We are glad to learn that the commissioners appointed for the purpose of selecting the land for a parade ground on New York Island have signed the maps of the ground chosen near Two Hundredth street on the Harlem river, of which we have heretofore given a full description. This ensures the establishment of the ground under the act. It only remains now for the proper officer to apply to the court for the appointment of commissioners to assess the value of the ground to be taken, and if the appraisement is accepted by the commissioners the ground will be at once taken and the work of laying it out begun. We hope soon to see the completion of this desirable undertaking. With a fine parade ground provided for New York, as well as for Brooklyn, and the Rifle Range completed, the First and Second divisions of our National Guard will have no cause to complain of wanting facilities for improving themselves in the chief requisites of a soldier after discipline: drill, and marksmanship. The work upon the embankment at Creedmoor is being pushed vigorously to completion, and is to be done by the 1st of May at the latest, under a penalty of the forfeit of \$100 a week for every week's delay. A plan of the grounds is published with the annual report of the Association. This report has been printed, but its issue is temporarily delayed to change the names given to the streets and avenues in the vicinity of the range, as laid down in the plan. It was concluded at the last meeting of the Directors of the Rifle Association that proper regard to the feelings of the population, which will ultimately gather at Creedmoor to listen to the cheerful sound of the bullets flying there, should forbid the inflicting upon the neighborhood such terror-inspiring names as Musket avenue, Pistol avenue, Rifle avenue, and Bayonet street.

**SEVENTH INFANTRY.**—This command, Colonel Clark, paraded on Thursday morning to escort the West Point Cadets through this city on their return to the Military Academy, after the hardships of their inauguration duties at the National Capitol. The Cadets were delayed several hours, so that it was almost noon before the Seventh and its guests marched up Broadway. The streets were lined with spectators, and the greatest interest was manifested in the parade of the two commands. The Seventh paraded ten commands of twenty-two files, and completely "swept" Broadway from curb to curb. Its marching, however, as also that of the Cadet battalion, was more or less affected by the slippery condition of the streets. The Seventh wore overcoats, while the Cadets, as in all their parades since leaving the Academy for Washington, were without overcoats. Both commands looked remarkably well, and won many compliments, of which of course the "West Pointers" received the larger share. The cadets, from the nature of their position, were not feasted by the Seventh, but were allowed to take a "rest" at the regimental armory.

**FIFTH INFANTRY.**—The Fifth regiment, by its trip to Washington and excellent appearance and conduct while in that city, has won a name which redounds to the credit of its commander, Colonel Spencer, and every member of the regiment. The regiment during the entire trip won compliments on every side, not only because of its soldierly appearance, but also for the quietness and general sobriety of its members. On such an excursion it is not easy to keep over 600 militiamen in good order, but it was done in the case of the manly German Fifth. The regiment, on its arrival at Washington and in its passage in review before the President and General Sherman, created a sensation, and was actually taken for Regular troops; and report has it that the General of the Army stated that it was one of the most soldierly bodies of men he had seen since the war. Colonel Spencer looked well after his "six hundred," and there was little or no grumbling, general satisfaction prevailing at the termination of the trip. On its departure from Washington the regiment made a two hours' parade, extending a marching salute to Brigadier-General Funk, commanding Second brigade N. G. S. N. Y., on Pennsylvania avenue, and to Colonel Webster, assistant adjutant-general District of Columbia, on Nineteenth street. The regiment on this march never appeared better; its broad columns, good alignments and distances called forth well-merited compliments, and attracted thousands of spectators. Colonel Spencer was well supported in carrying out the details of this trip by Lieutenant-Colonel Kreager, Major Hallen, and the members of his staff, Major and Paymaster Weeks W. Culver, Major and Surgeon Vandewater, Captain and Asst. Surgeon Williams, and Acting Quartermaster, General Bendix, the latter officer performing the duties during the indisposition of Quartermaster Connors. Lieutenant Sulzer,

of the Second brigade staff, also acted on the staff. The regiment left Washington on Wednesday at 6 P. M. and arrived home at about 10 A. M. Thursday. We refer more particularly to the Fifth's trip under another heading.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—The Twenty-second has recently had printed a neat four page card giving the names and addresses of its officers in regular order, also the names of the several standing committees of the regiment. These are for the individual use of the members, and will undoubtedly be found very useful. The Twenty-second is to be particularly commended for the general perfection of its "stationery department.".....The great inauguration day is over, and as a military display, as regards numbers and gay uniforms, it was undoubtedly unprecedented. The militia to a large degree had a goodly representation, and it is said all had a militiaman's "good time," which not infrequently means much loss of sleep, tiresome marches, and, with many, "head expansion.".....The New York Times, in a recent article on armories, suggests that "the entire matter of armories for our citizen soldiery be referred to a special committee of citizens, like General Shaler, Comptroller Green, with one or two competent architects; and let us see if thousands of dollars cannot be saved to the city by concentrating all these armories, especially now that the Department of Parks has fixed upon an excellent parade ground, and all is wanted for the various regiments is an arsenal in which to deposit their arms, with sufficient room to teach recruits 'the school of the soldier.'" According to this view all the National Guard of this city require is a store-room for their muskets, and a squad drill-room, about the size of a hall bedroom, to "teach recruits the school of the soldier." For the more intricate movements of the school of the company, battalion, etc., the First division parade ground, when completed, can be used. How long would a militia last under such a regime? Still we should be perfectly willing that General Shaler should be one of the "special committee" of citizens to manage these matters, for in that case the military would soon obtain proper buildings for drill purposes.....General Headquarters State of New York is now forwarding complete and very handsome sets of regimental and company headquarters books for the use of the State troops. These books are prepared on the most "improved plan," and, if we remember correctly, were compiled in accordance with the instructions of a board appointed by order of Adjutant-General Townsend to revise and prepare blanks, etc., for the use of the State National Guard. The books are durably and handsomely bound, and we trust will not be ruined by incompetent clerks, or neglected on the part of officers. The system of military book-keeping in this vicinity is becoming a feature and pride of the National Guard, and a passing review of some of these books would undoubtedly astonish many of the "old time" soldiery.....There seems to be an effort on the part of some one particularly interested to organize a regiment of colored troops for the State service. The effort, however, will be futile, for the reason that the State cannot consistently increase its strength, even by enlisting colored troops, when its maximum strength of white troops is now nearly 4,000 in excess of the legal establishment, and is every year being reduced to comply with provisions of the law. The theory of forming an independent colored organization may be all very well, but the idea or plan of organizing such commands under State law is as inconsistent as it is impracticable. The Legislature last year by removing the word "white" took away the distinction of color, but that gave no reasonable grounds for the formation of colored organizations under the State laws. Under these circumstances we are rather inclined to doubt the assertion that the State, through General Headquarters, has granted permission to an independent colored organization called the "Skidmore Guard" to use the State Arsenal in this city for the purpose of drill. Still the fact is plain that in the recent instance of the Seventy-ninth regiment the regularly enlisted members of the National Guard were forced to give way to a company of colored men in uniform, who, in the law, have no more rights or privileges than the merest target company. We are informed that this company was placed on the regular list at the Arsenal, and the trouble between the "Highlanders" and the "Skidmores" was merely looked upon in the light of a conflict of dates. We, however, should be pleased to have more light on the subject.....Sergeant T. S. Callahan, of the Ninth Massachusetts, says a Boston paper, challenges any man in the United States to drill in Upton's zouave and bayonet drill for the sum of \$100 or \$1,000; challenge to remain open one month. Here is a chance for some one to become famous in "Upton's zouave and bayonet drill.".....New and excellent record books having been issued by the Adjutant-General to all the organizations in the Second division, General Woodward has issued a General Order calling attention to the importance of having them properly, carefully, and uniformly kept. To secure this end regulations are issued chiefly for the guidance of company commanders, and embodied in the order.....This has been a very exciting military week for the National Guard, and our space does not begin to afford room for noticing particularly all the military organizations passing through New York to and from Washington. The Second Connecticut went home covered with glory and the dust of Pennsylvania av. The Boston Lancers made Broadway brilliant on Thursday, led by the "Old Guard," in their white coats and bearskins. Then came the

Cadets of West Point, escorted by the Seventh. Following these came Company A, First battalion St. Louis National Guard, escorted by Companies F and E of the ever hospitable Twenty-second. The Second Connecticut was offered an escort by the Forty-seventh, but Colonel Smith was compelled to decline in consequence of the uncertainty of the Second's arrival in New York en route home.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—Every year the gradual reduction of the National Guard force of this State makes it evident that the State must do something in law-making to preserve its militia. It is a burning shame that the second State in the Union even now is not able even to properly defend its own frontier from invasive attack, or even protect itself against internal disturbances. Pennsylvania should spurn the idea of again calling on volunteers from other States, as it did during the war, to protect its borders, and the lesson taught it that time should not be forgotten so soon. Let the State Legislature pass liberal laws for the government and maintenance of a militia worthy of the State, and let the people get their Pennsylvania "Dutch up" for once, and show by their public spirit that it can aid and appreciate a militia organization. If anything is wanting to prove the existing condition of the State force, the following from the Philadelphia Sunday Republic, regarding the best portion of the militia located in Philadelphia, may show: "The decline of the First division N. G. of Pennsylvania—Who shall write its obituary? The condition which this division has fallen into should receive the immediate attention of the commandant of the division, and all who advocate the perpetuation of the same. It cannot be longer disguised that affairs have assumed a critical as well as a vital aspect, and if something is not done at once the division, within a very brief space of time, will be recorded in the history of the militia of Pennsylvania as one of the things of the past. Demoralization reigns supreme, and there is no such word as discipline known in the ranks of the First division. Good and efficient officers are rapidly resigning, and we learn that a number of prominent field and line officers of our very best regiments have their resignations in their pockets, prepared to hand them in, having patiently waited this long to see what action the Legislature intended taking in their behalf, and quit the National Guard service until some reaction takes place. From Harrisburg we learn that the militia bill is 'pigeon-holed,' with very poor prospects of its passage. In fact, members of the Legislature tell us that no interest is manifested in this matter by those who should evince a proper regard for the wants of the members of the National Guard, and if some demonstration is not made at an early date, that the bill will most certainly be passed over. The above facts, stubborn and unpleasant as they may be, are true, and should receive due consideration. We have nobody particularly to reproach for this state of affairs, but if we are to exist as military organizations, it is time that some steps should be taken to try and save the troops of this county from complete wreck and annihilation. Somebody must attend to this and at once. Delays are dangerous!"

**MISSOURI.**—The 22d of February in St. Louis, says a correspondent, was one of those cold, clear, and cloudless days which in-doors reminds one of the beautiful weather in spring, but outside you are made to feel the bitter pangs of the piercing north winds of winter. The thermometer ranged between 5 and 8 deg. above zero, and a stiff wind blowing from the north made the day anything but a pleasant one for outside exercise. But notwithstanding the extremely cold weather thousands of curious citizens collected in the vicinity of the National Guard armory in the afternoon to witness the formation of the First battalion that had been ordered out to parade in honor of the day. The battalion formed line in the armory, and at 3 o'clock, preceded by the band and drum corps in their new uniform, they marched down the stairway in column of fours out into the street, where they were greeted with great applause from the concourse of people that lined the sidewalks in front of the armory. The cold weather was a severe test upon the men, the thin cotton gloves being but a poor protection to the hands that held the iron and steel plates of muskets that felt like icicles in the grasp. Nevertheless they bore up manfully, and not a man in the whole column appeared to flinch. All along the line of march thousands thronged the streets to see them, and when they arrived on the ground designated for the parade and review the crowd was so great there was hardly room for the battalion. The drill was performed with an exactness creditable alike to officers and men. After the drill the command marched back to the armory, where, before breaking ranks, Major Shaler, the able commander of the battalion, made a short address complimenting the officers and men who had obeyed orders in turning out, notwithstanding the inclement weather. Three cheers were then given with a vim that made the armory resound, and impressed every one present with a sense of the kindly feeling with which they honor their chief officer. The band looked elegant in their new uniform, got up for the Washington trip.

The militia law is now in the Senate, that body having resolved themselves into a committee of the whole, have been working at it nearly a week, making some alterations and adding some new features. It is thought that it will pass.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

**BUGLER.**—A bugler is attached to each vessel in commission in the U. S. Navy at a salary of \$31 50 a month.

**EMMET.**—Major-General S. P. Heintzelman was retired February 22, 1869. He was major of the First Infantry from March 3, 1835, to May 8, 1861, but never major of the Seventh Infantry.

**J. P. B., Philadelphia.**—1. You are correct in regard to the "Five Forks" question. 2. The new uniform chapeau for the staff, should, we believe, have the rosette, eagle, band, etc., on the right side. The pattern adopted by the board on uniform was furnished by Messrs. Horstman Brothers, and Allen, of New York and Philadelphia. The General of the Army at the funeral of Major-General Meade appeared in complete uniform, and wore a chapeau as above indicated.



## THE PRESENT POWER OF ENGLAND.

[From the Naval and Military Gazette.]

THROUGH the fierce, protracted, and deeply interesting discussions which not so long ago occupied pre-eminently the public mind, on the subject of the possibility of an invasion of this country, it seems strange that no one discovered, or at any rate noticed, the utterly powerless condition into which we ourselves have fallen in the event of the necessity arising for British troops to invade some foreign land. With the Alabama and San Juan difficulties but just settled, and the Khiva question assuming daily more extensive proportions, this military lassitude is but ill-fitting us, especially when we call to mind the fact that our Navy has, since the introduction of armor-plating, assumed a superiority over those of other countries, which is unparalleled in history. France, America, Spain, Holland, and Turkey, have all, at one time or another, threatened our naval supremacy, and have savagely contended with us for it too, while now we have little hesitation in asserting that the combined squadrons of all the above-mentioned powers would be just a match for our own magnificent fleet. In inverse ratio our Army has decreased in strength—we will not say efficiency—before the gigantic armaments of Europe; our men have the best rifle, the lightest knapsack, and most comfortable uniform, but they are in numbers but a decimal of any of the Military Empires, and here lies our weakness; for the improvements and advances made in the theory and practice of war, mechanical and strategical, have tended to decrease the effectiveness of small bodies of well equipped men, and to render the use of gigantic masses of inferiorly armed and often less courageous troops, the more prominent feature of modern operations. In fact war can be carried on now upon such a scale as to throw armies of less than a certain magnitude completely out of the field. To make matters, if anything, a little worse, the Colonies are all more or less self-supporting, troops in India being lost for home service of any sort, for a term of some twelve years; so that we can, by a glance at the Army List, tell to a man the exact number available for the protection of our shores against the "proud invader." But, as we before stated, the great power of our Navy warrants a belief that the "invader" would never be allowed to leave his own shores, which being the case, any further war must naturally resolve itself into the necessarily very limited operations of our fleets upon an enemy's coast; for, providing that enemy be not America, his commerce will require but little attention.

To illustrate fully our meaning, we will make use of the most popular or generally received and understood hypothesis—a war with Prussia. The strength of the North German Navy is as follows: Monitors, two; frigates (iron clad) four; corvettes, eight; despatch boats (side wheel), five; gunboats (first-class, of three guns), seven; gunboats (of the second-class, one gun) fourteen. The incapacity—we had almost said inability—of such a fleet to contend with our own is evident, though doubtless it could annoy us considerably by sudden raids upon that of our cruisers who ventured too near some point of concentration; the Dutch coast offers every facility for this species of "fight and fly," especially when perfect familiarity with all the shoals and banks has been acquired by long practice and careful personal study. With Heligoland for a coal station, a very strict blockade of the whole coast could of course be kept up—how strict the American war will furnish plenty of illustrations—and Prussia must suffer at first from this cause considerably, as her internal resources are as yet sparsely developed, and her manufactories and dock-yards few and far between. Many coast towns, some of them important, would suffer from bombardment or requisition; among those on the North Sea we may name Emden, Cuxhaven, and Tönning, as open to these dangers, though Bremen and Hamburg are exempt from actual destruction so long as proper precautions are taken to obstruct their respective approaches. Wilhelmshaven we will not notice, as the works are in an unfinished state, and probably the fleet would confine themselves to the Baltic shore. Kiel, Oldenburg, Stralsund, Bergen, Rugen, Walde, Dantzig, and even Königsberg, may be mentioned as liable to the terrible ordeal of rifled shells, pitched into them from ships almost out of sight. That the 7-inch, 6½ ton R. M. L. gun can fling its shell, containing a bursting charge of 8lbs. 4oz., a distance of nearly five miles, and that the 7-inch gun is one of the smallest in use on board our iron-clads, proves the practicability of the above. But, let not the idea that burning a number of coast towns concludes a war, take possession of our reader's mind; but, the list of towns we have given with the simple word "burnt," after them, would signify a loss of hundreds of millions to Prussia, and ruin to thousands of private families and individuals, which would perhaps bring the enemy to terms. But, on the other hand, should Prussia determine to carry on the war indefinitely, we must cease to be actively aggressive after the first two years, while our blockaders would be subject to all the petty annoyances of batteries on the coast, fixed torpedoes, and torpedo-boats. Experience would gradually teach us how to avoid or obviate all these dangers, but the war itself would become of far less importance or interest than was felt in the operations of the Federal squadrons off the coast of South Carolina between '63 and '65. The long dreary crawling about for a year or more with the bare chance of picking up a prize, and still less probable contingency of being smashed by a rebel ram, would be exciting work as compared with the blockade of a comparatively small coast line by a larger fleet, and with no chance of an action.

If Russia chose to be firm about Khiva, and expressed her intention of doing whatsoever she pleases wherever she likes, our predicament would be exactly what we have above sketched. The railways and improved organization of Russia's Army, combined with the crippled state of France, preclude—thank God!—all thoughts of another Crimea. So that, as in the previous hypothesis, the war would be wholly and solely a novel one so far as we were concerned. Torpedoes and fortifications might render it difficult to destroy over a certain amount of

property and stores, and even supposing we could spread death and petroleum along the entire Black Sea Coast, it would in no way prevent Russia ranging loose around Bokhara, as often, for as long, and with as many men as she pleases. A glance at the map will show how impossible any Anglo-Indian demonstration against her would be, not only on account of the distance, but owing to the little idiosyncrasies of the numerous Khans and Kings who flourish between Turkistan and Cabool.

What is true of Russia and Prussia is true of every European country to a greater or less extent. England, a nation without any Army, cannot make war on a power that counts its troops by hundreds of thousands. Statesmen do here and there recognize this fact, and at the end of some lengthy speech or pamphlet there comes, like the hollow rumblings of a far distant storm, a crisp, short sentence grimly foreshadowing that inevitable remedy for all our woes, *Compulsory Service!* Nothing can be, we are aware, more distasteful to the "free born Briton" than this, and far be it from us to advance this theory upon the same basis as it is practised upon the Continent. What we have in our mind's eye is a system which has been found to work so satisfactorily in our largest and most loyal colony, Canada. We have it upon the authority of distinguished officers serving in that country at the time of the first and most formidable Fenian raid, that over two hundred thousand Canadian Militia turned out fully equipped and ready to march in *twenty-four hours*. The advantages of such an organization can be readily seen; the whole standing Army of 100,000 men would be available for foreign service while the Militia guarded our shores, not nearly so much time would be required to be given up by individuals, as the Volunteer service requires, and is freely acceded by thousands who would cry out aloud for fire and revolution if obliged to serve for two weeks in the year. We fully appreciate the value of the Volunteer forces. The patriotic spirit which animated the early promoters of the movement, and which now is the chief bond which keeps them together, is something to be proud of indeed, but such organizations cannot be expected to stand the strain of real war. If—though heaven forbid!—their ranks should thin before the enemy, thousands would, no doubt, rush to fill them, but what thousands? Men who had never held a rifle in their lives, who, despite their pluck, would fall out helpless on the first forced march, and who would lose their heads under fire, and throw whole divisions into disorder simply from their want of experience and discipline. A fortnight's drill every year would do no one any harm, in fact it might be highly beneficial to the "dwellers in cities," whose professions chain them to town. The new depot-centres offer every facility for the perfect and easy working of such a system, against which no truly patriotic and thinking man can raise an objection.

As things stand now we are fast sinking into a second-rate power, for though our money is supreme, it is by a military standard that they judge on the Continent; with four or five million Militia at home, and 100,000 horse, foot, and artillery, to act as a sort of flying column, we should be again, undoubtedly, the first power in the world. However "bloated" the armaments of foreign countries may be, they could rarely, at the very utmost, bring ten to one against the forces above-mentioned; in Mr. Vernon Harcourt's lecture and elsewhere, between thirty and fifty thousand has been always taken as the probable force forming an invading army. Therefore we conclude that if we had a hundred thousand men free at our command, not a nation in Europe but would look upon us with respect.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

SOME bones which were lately brought from the Arctic regions by an American explorer are believed to be the remains of Lieutenant Le Visconte, one of Franklin's officers. They are to be interred in the mausoleum of Greenwich Hospital.

THE Emperor of Brazil, in a recent speech to the national representatives, stated that the law of recruitment in that country causes continued complaints; because of the inequality with which the burden is imposed, and in the want of an enlistment of citizens liable to be called to military service.

H. M. S. *Challenger*, crew surviving vessel, Captain Nares, with the Scientific Expedition on board, left Gibraltar for Madeira, on January 24, calling at Tangier. From Madeira she proceeds to St. Thomas, and thence to Bermuda, where, in all probability, she will stay a fortnight or three weeks.

Two of the four 35-ton 12 in. muzzle-loading rifled Frazer guns that have been manufactured at Woolwich for the turrets of the *Devastation* were on February 11, mounted upon their carriages in the monitor's forward turret, and soon after the other pair of guns were mounted upon their carriages in the after turret.

THE German Government has decided to carry out a series of experiments this year, in order to test the most recent inventions in fire-arms, to begin with the improved revolvers used in France, Sweden, and England, and at the same time to conclude the experiments made last year with the mitrailleurs captured from France in the late war.

THE Court of Queen's Bench lately had before it a case in which M. Doury, a captain in the French army, sought to recover compensation from Sir Joseph Whitworth for his services in connection with the sale of rifled artillery to the French Government while he represented Messrs. Whitworth in Paris. A verdict was taken by consent for the plaintiff, damages £3,200.

A NEW navigable air-balloon is to be tested in Germany in the spring, and it is proposed to make experiments with various explosive powders during the artillery manoeuvres in demolishing the works at Graudenz. There is also some idea of constructing iron-clad trains, armed with guns of heavy calibre, for the principal German fortresses, after the model of the trains used by the French during the siege of Paris.

Two 35-ton guns were on Monday, February 10,

mounted in the H. M. S. *Devastation's* forward turret, and yesterday the other pair were to be mounted in the after turret. The iron tubular sheers on the harbor sheer jetty of Portsmouth (England) dockyard, which were used for hoisting in the guns, were tested carefully for the purpose a few days previous. The whole work of slinging, hoisting, and lowering guns into position in the turret, occupied but one hour and a half.

MAJOR MONCRIEFF has adapted his principle of the counter weight to some carriages for the 64-pounder converted guns, which are to be placed on the land faces of some English ports, and appear likely to work with ease and simplicity. The apparatus in each case will be fitted with reflecting sights, which will enable the detachment under cover to lay and fire the gun without exposure. The only risk they will incur arises from the descent of a shell into the gun-pit.

THE Spanish Cortes are still discussing the abolition of slavery in Porto Rico, while it is promised that one of the first acts of the Constituent Cortes will probably be the emancipation of slaves in Cuba. The Carlists are still very active in Spain, two bands being announced as having entered the province of Madrid. The situation at Pampeluna is also reported as serious, while the national army is daily growing smaller by reason of desertion. Viscount Enfield, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, March 3, informed the British House of Commons that it was the unanimous opinion of the Cabinet that no government had been established in Spain that admitted of recognition.

CHATHAM, England, is likely to become important again as a naval station now that the extensive addition to the dockyard is approaching completion. An Admiralty order has been received at the dockyard, stating that the Medway Steam Reserve is to be removed from Sheerness to Chatham. The alteration is expected to be made during March or early in April. About 600 or 700 men will be transferred from Sheerness to Chatham, but the Naval Barracks will still supply men for the vessels of the fleet. It is thought that the vessels forming the first division of the reserve will arrive at Chatham about the middle of next month. Report says that eventually the St. Mary's convict establishment, containing about 1,700 men principally employed upon the extension works, will be removed from Chatham, and the prison converted into barracks.

THE *Broad Arrow's* Hankow, China, correspondent writes on the 17th of December: "We have had rather an exciting time here during the last few days. We have been made to feel that, however desirable a number of gunboats are in time of trouble, they are not so desirable in time of peace and quietness, especially when they happen to be of different nationalities, as is the case with us at present. There are in port now H. B. M.'s gunboat *Avon*, the U. S. gun-vessel the *Monocacy*, and H. I. R. M. gunboat the *Morge*. About 430 P. M. last Sunday afternoon some of the Russian sailors attacked a man from the *Monocacy* and kicked him brutally, on the bund, in the immediate vicinity of the police-station. Then another man of the *Monocacy's* crew, a quiet, inoffensive man, was set upon by one of the above Russian sailors. In the meantime an English missionary was passing, and turned to the latter party, asking 'What is the matter?' The reply he got was a blow on the head from the Russian sailor, who, it seems, was not drunk. By this the missionary was thrown on the ground, and a second Russian sailor ran up and kicked him several times; fortunately, the injuries inflicted are not likely to be serious. The *Monocacy* sailor was by this time out of danger. There has been more than one row in the Chinese street between sailors and natives. The consequence of the last disturbance was more serious than the first; a native was killed, how, and by whom, it is as yet impossible to say."

MRS. F. R. HOWARD, of Brownsville, Tenn., says: "I have a Grover & Baker Sewing Machine that I have been sewing on for fourteen years, which is still in perfect order and as good as when new."

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

COWLES-THURMAN.—At the residence of the bride's father, Washington, D. C., February 18, by the Rev. Dr. Watkins, of the Church of the Epiphany, Lieutenant W. S. COWLES, U. S. N., to Miss MARY P. THURMAN, daughter of Hon. A. G. Thurman, of Ohio. California papers please copy.

LAMBERTON-STEDMAN.—In Boston, February 25, at the Emmanuel church, by Rev. Wm. H. Mills, Lieutenant Commander BENJAMIN P. LAMBERTON, U. S. N., of Carlisle, Penn., to ELIZABETH M., daughter of Wm. M. Stedman, Jr., of Boston.

## DIED.

LUDLOW.—Entered into rest on Saturday, February 15, FRANCES T. LUDLOW, wife of Lieutenant-Commander N. Ludlow, of the U. S. Navy.

## OBITUARY.

Coming among us two years ago, an entire stranger, this estimable lady soon made acquaintances to whom she became endeared by her gentleness, intelligence and fascinating manners. One rarely meets a person whose intercourse with others so sweetly wins its way to the heart. If death loves a shining mark, it may be said that few so bright remain. It is difficult to realize the sad event. The loss is too recent for friends to find comfort in those tender and sacred memories with which time invests the dead. Protracted illness prepares us for the last sad scene, but when the young and lovely suddenly perish, while the eye, full of light, is fixed on a bright future, then, indeed, is the visitation heavy to bear. On Monday, buoyant with life and hope, on Saturday, prostrate on the bed of death—watched by anxious friends, who saw, without the power to save, her life gently ebbing away.

"Near and more near

They bent with pale inquiry and close ear;  
Her eyes were shut, no motion, not a breath;  
The gentle sufferer was at peace in death."

Her family in a distant State will be gratified to know that, though far from them, she was not without devoted friends. A large concourse attended her funeral at St. Anne's church, sorrowing for the departed wife and mother, deeply sympathizing with the stricken husband and bereaved children.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., February 20, 1873.







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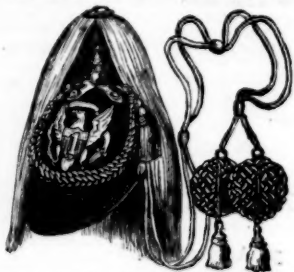
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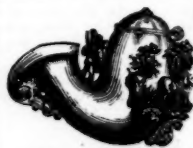
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